

Understanding the Earth's energy budget and implications for future warming

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energy balance equation

$$R = F + \lambda \Delta T$$

energy balance equation

$$R = F + \lambda \Delta T$$

↑
forcing

energy balance equation

$$R = F + \lambda \Delta T$$

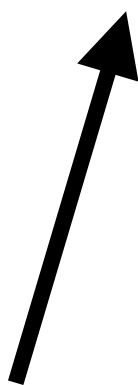
↑
forcing

↑
response


energy balance equation

$$R = F + \lambda \Delta T$$


TOA net flux
EEI



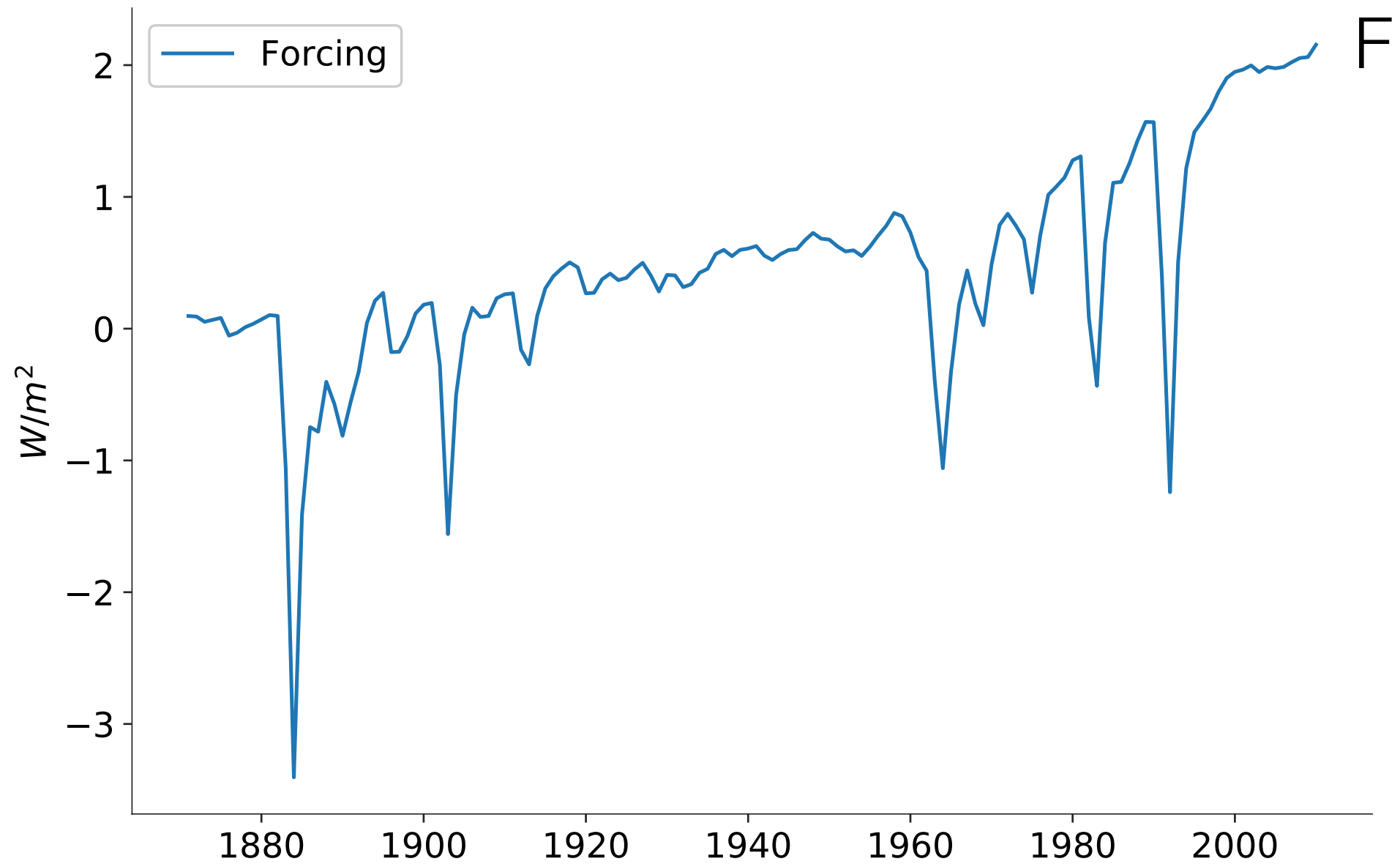
forcing



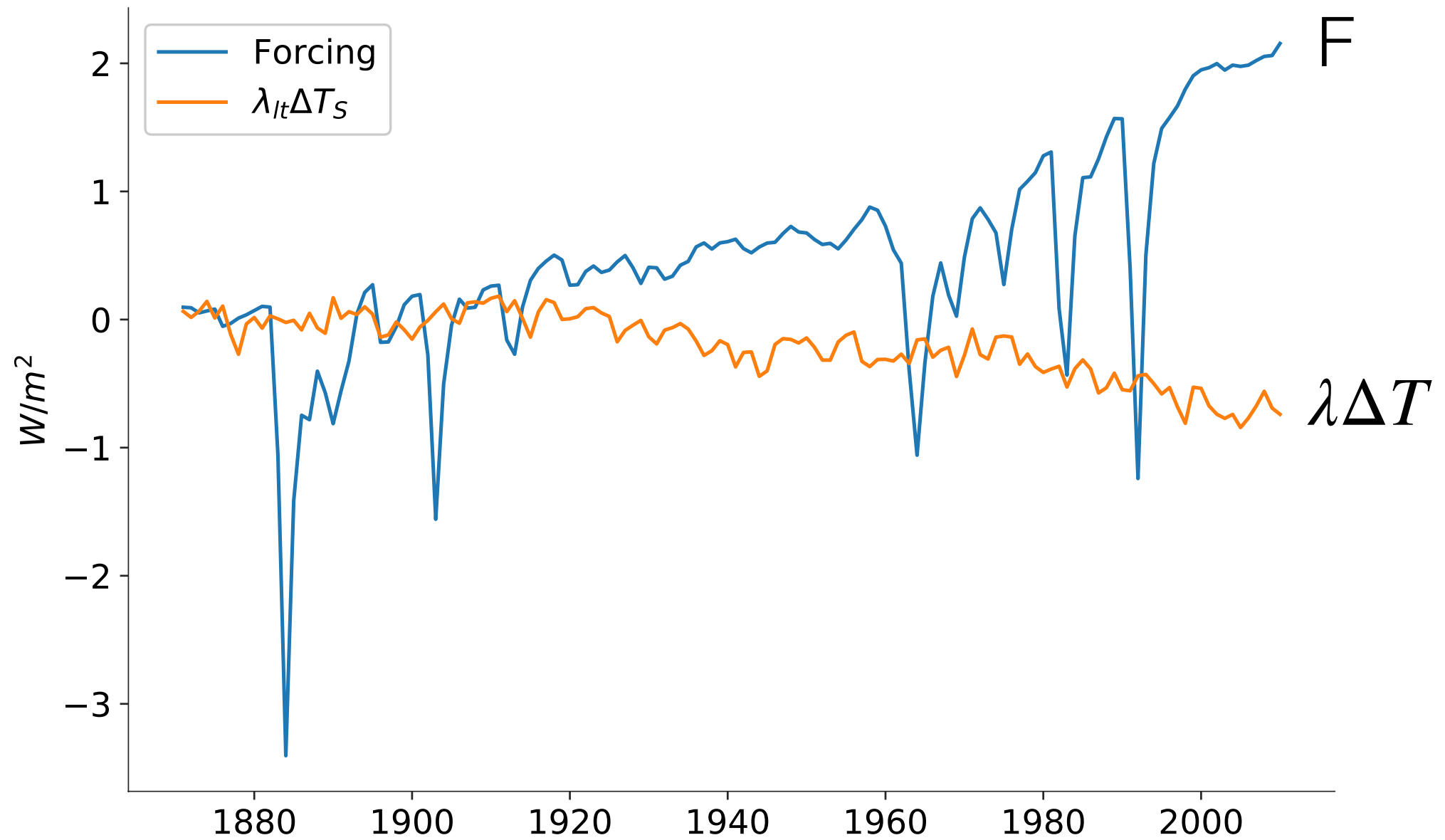
response



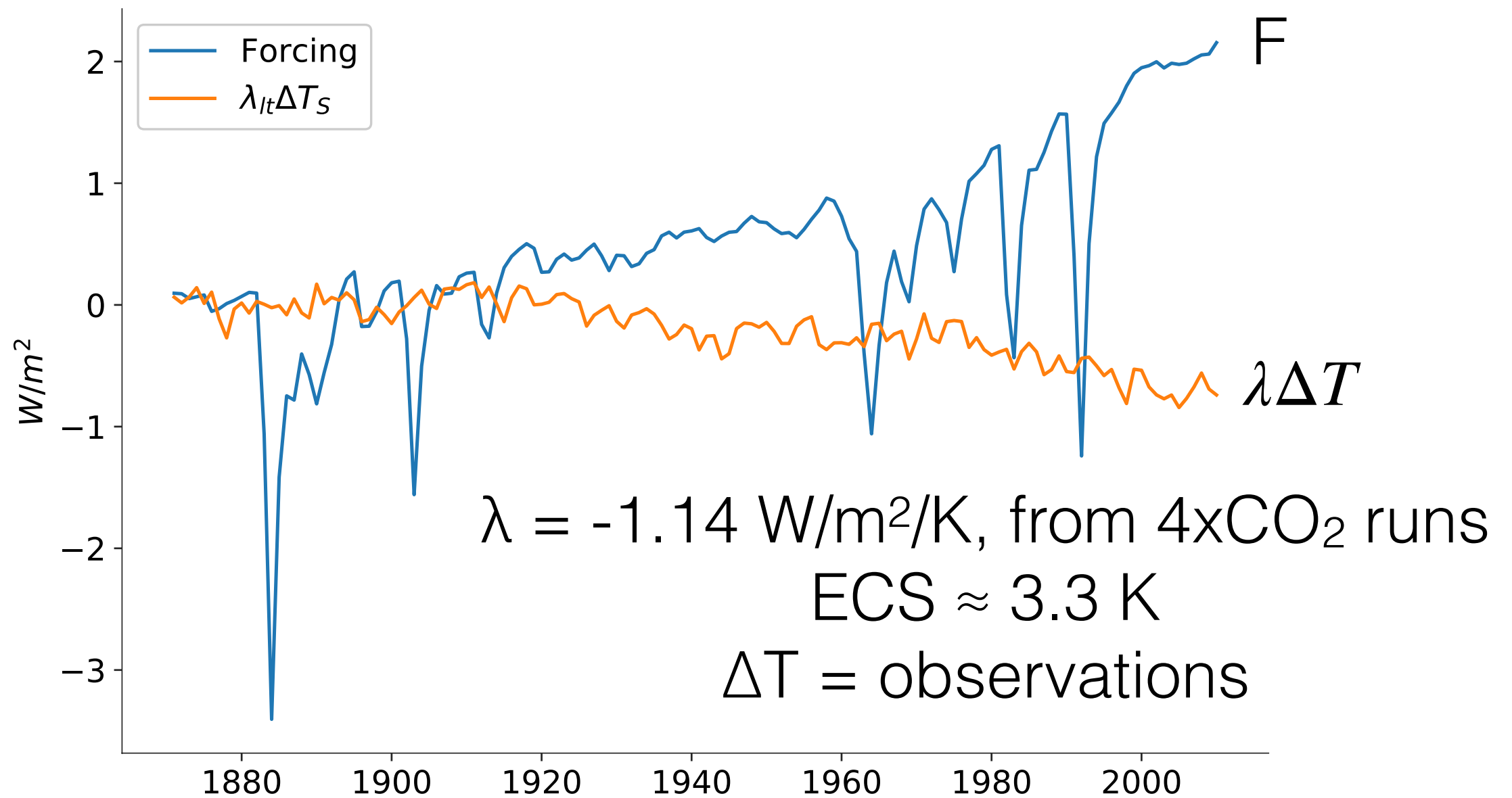
$$R = F + \lambda \Delta T$$



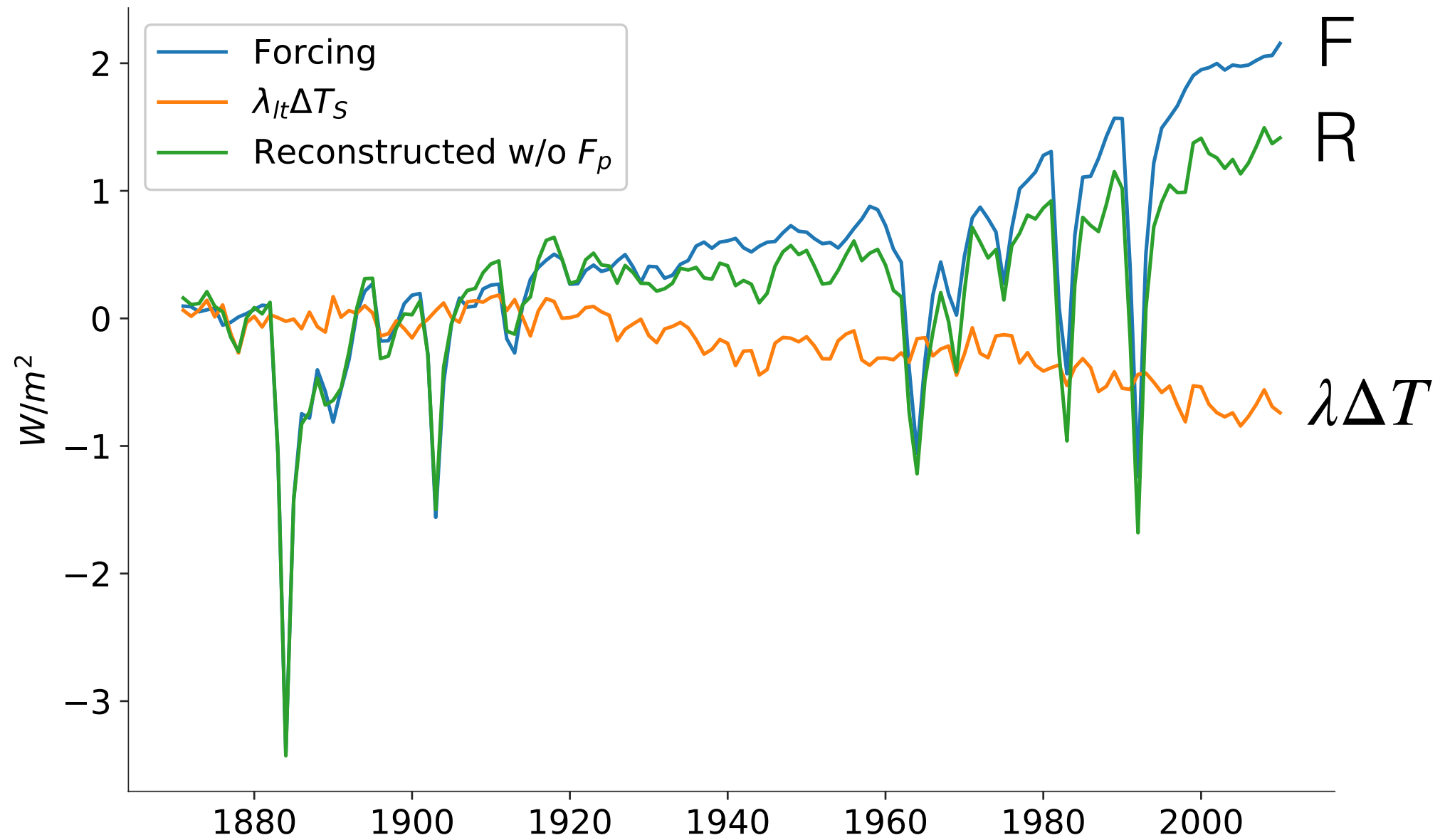
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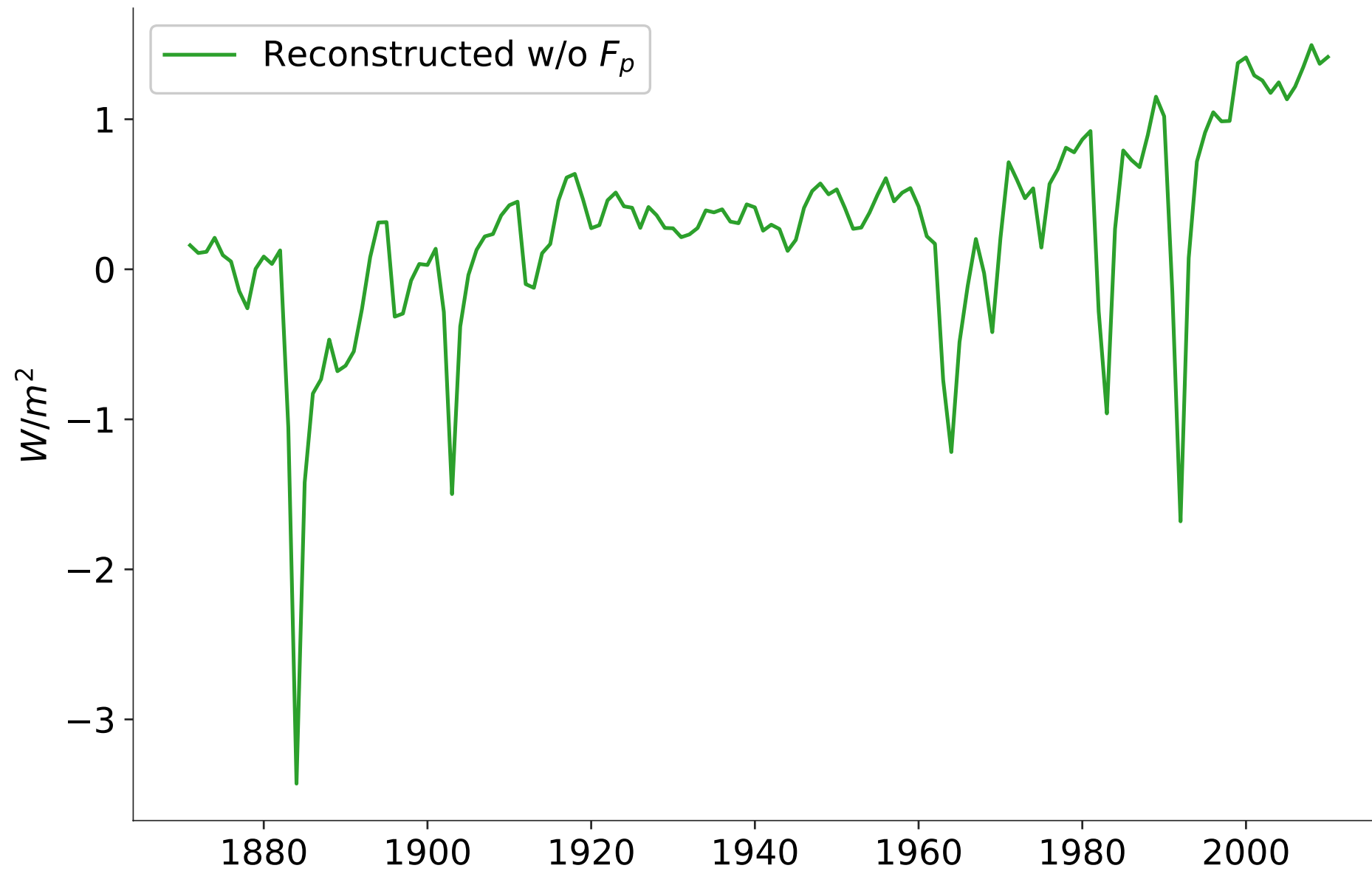
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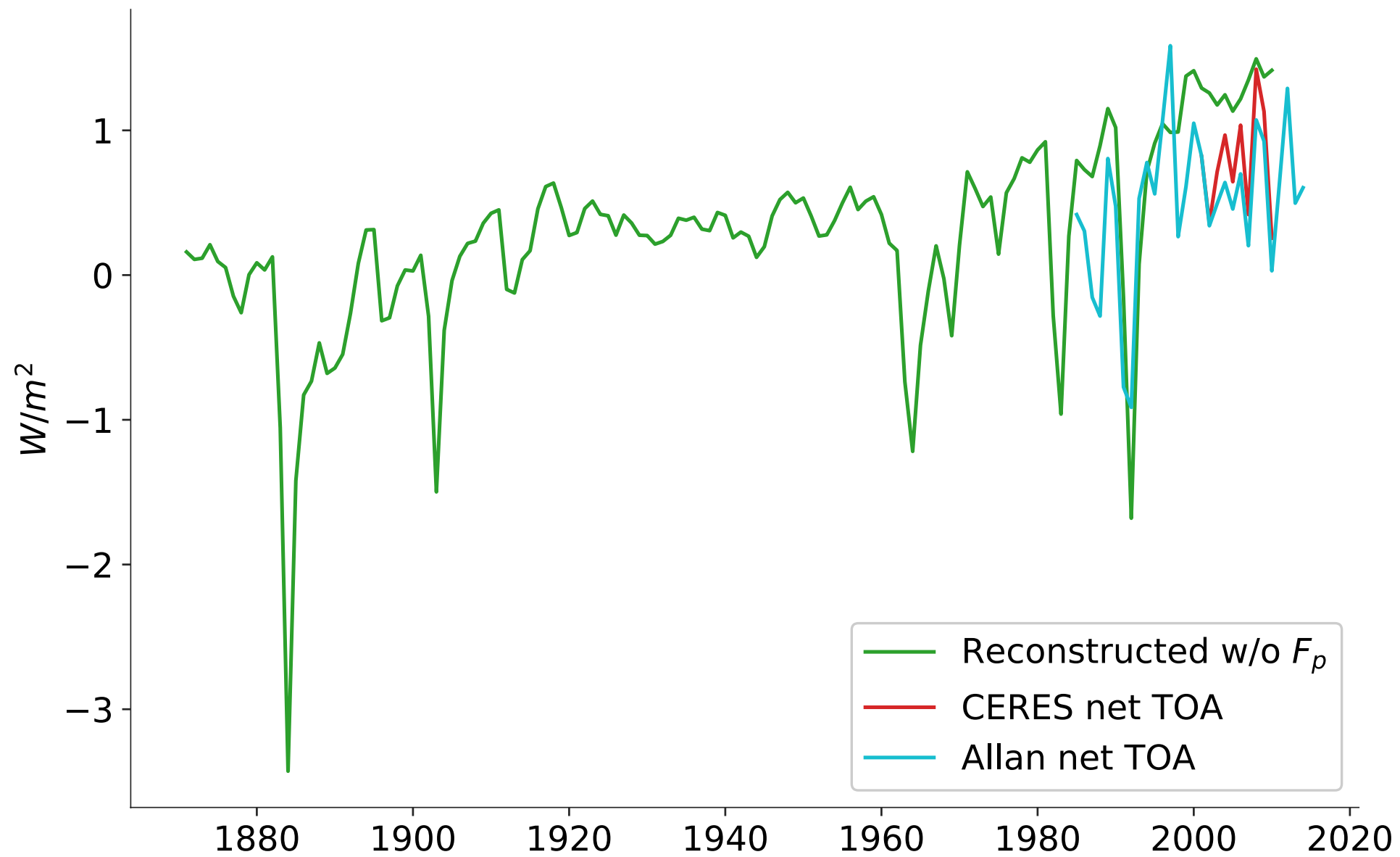
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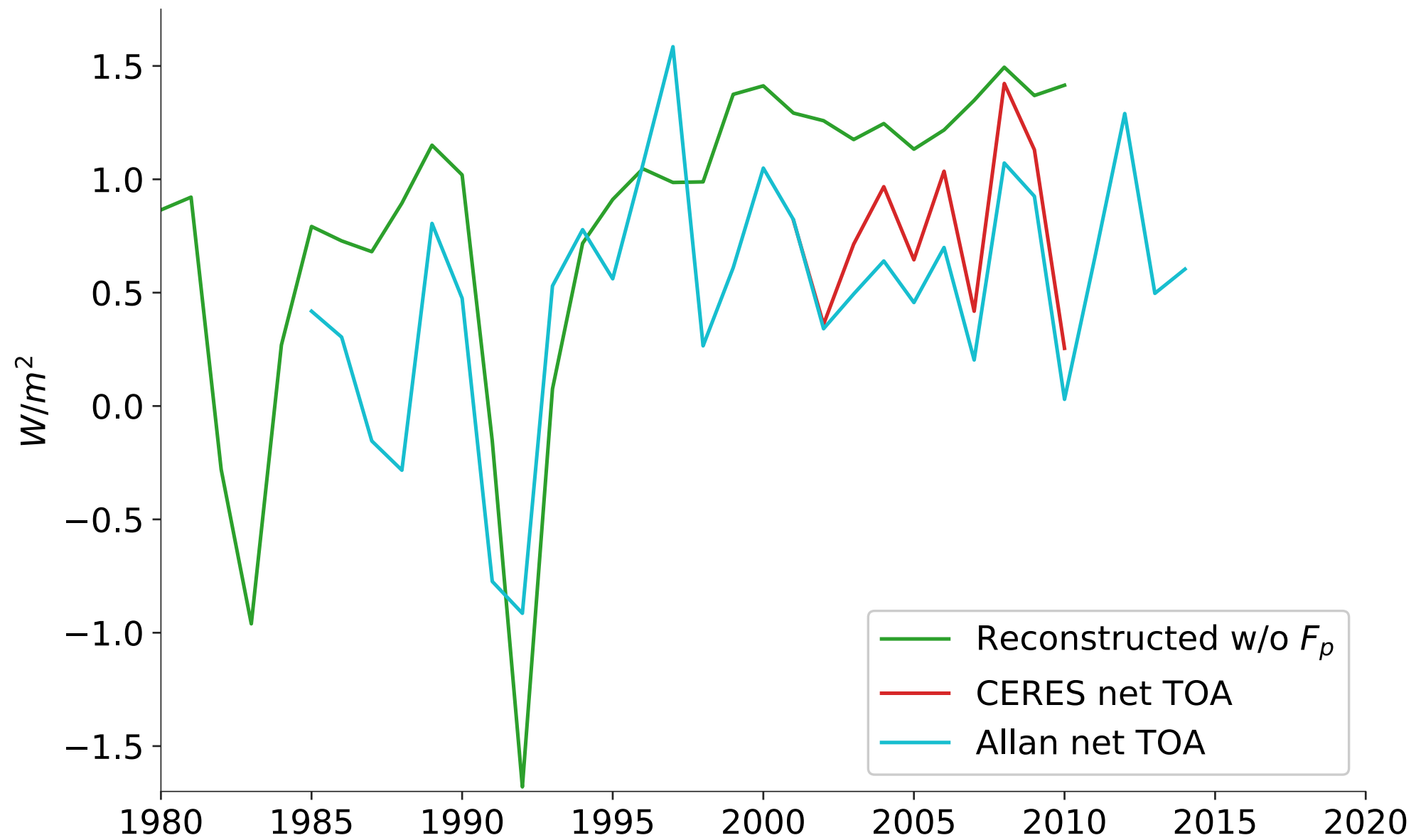
$$\boxed{R} = F + \lambda \Delta T$$



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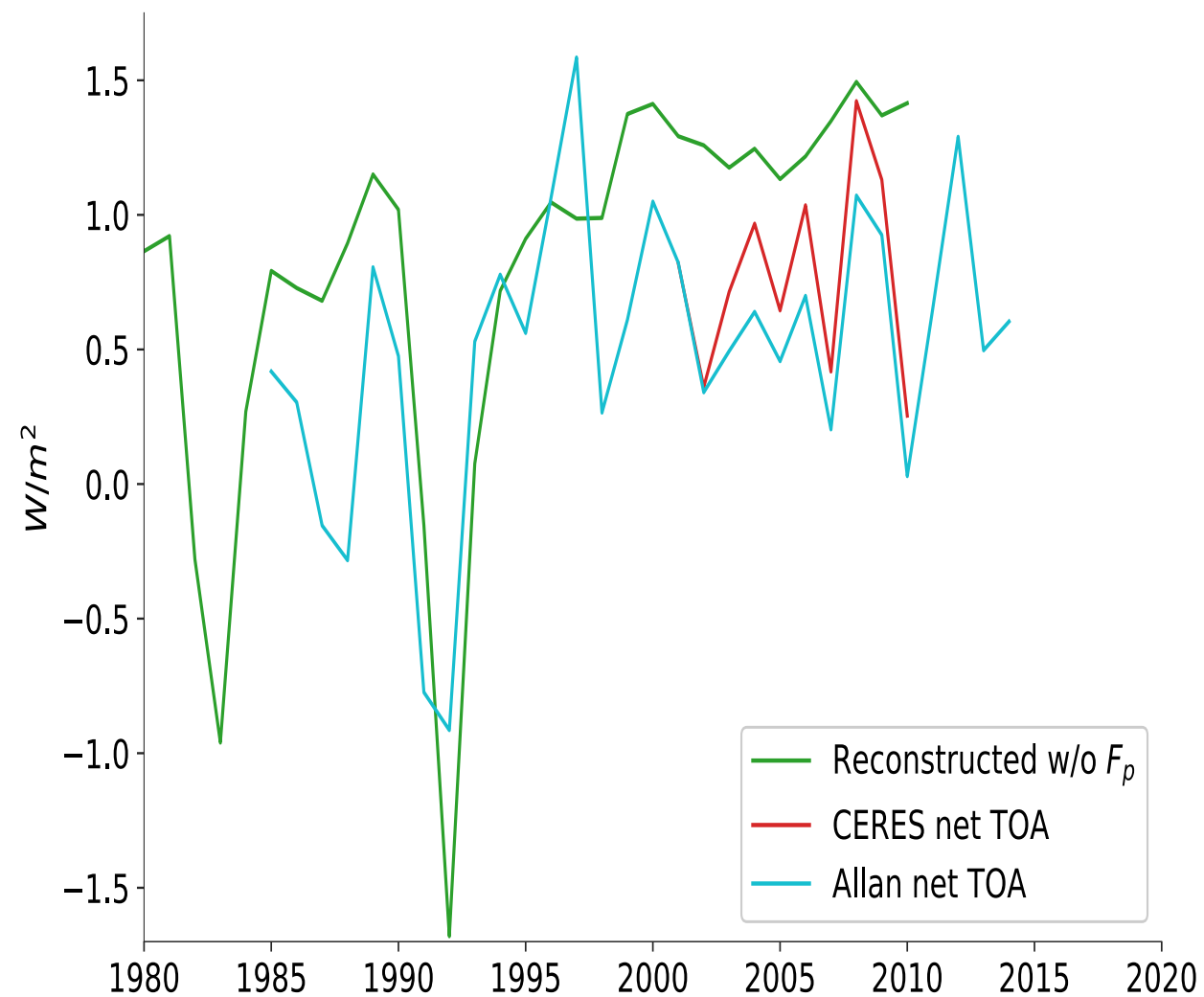


$$\boxed{R} = F + \lambda \Delta T$$



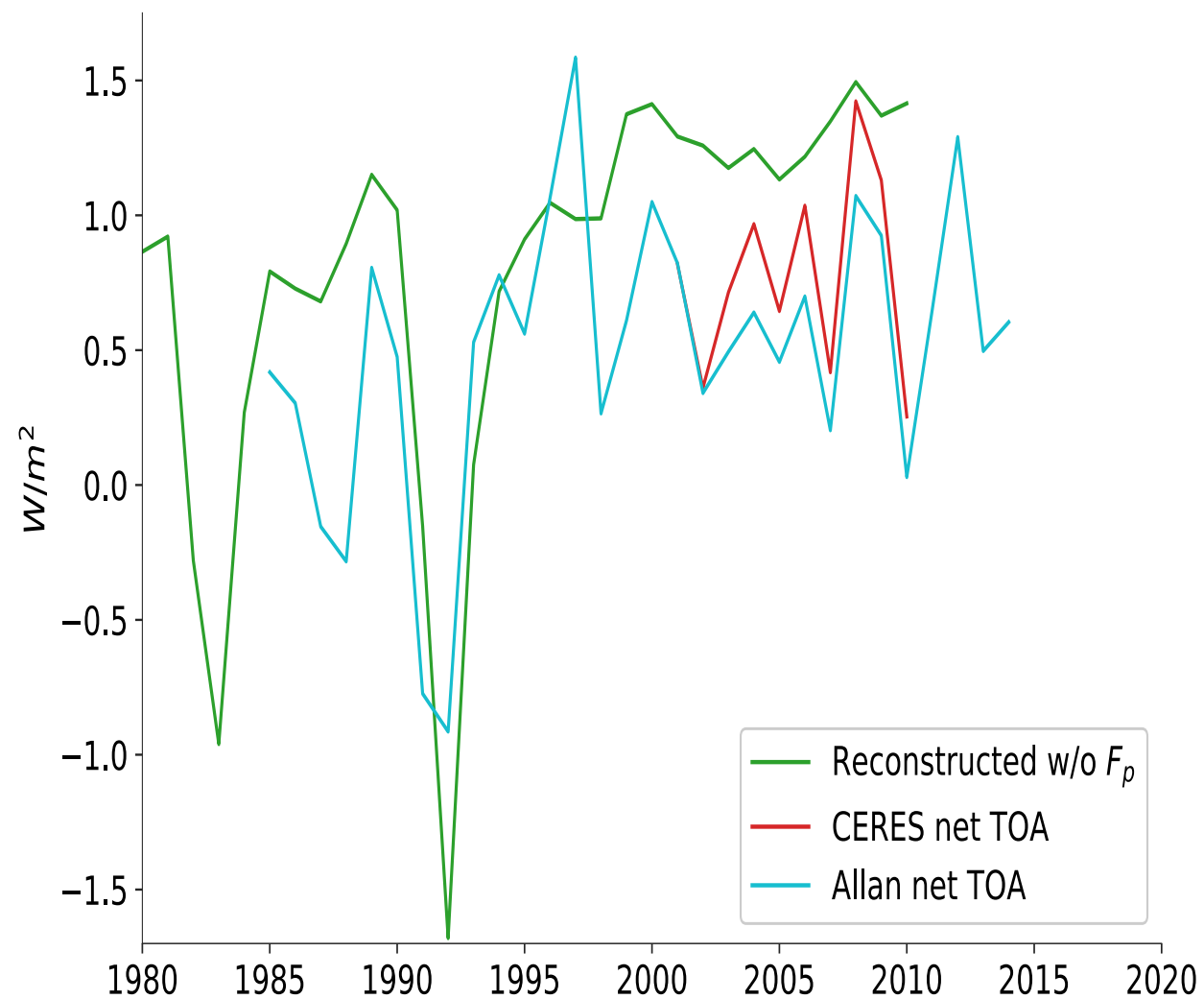
- does not close the budget
- does not simulate interannual variability

$$\boxed{R} = F + \lambda \Delta T$$



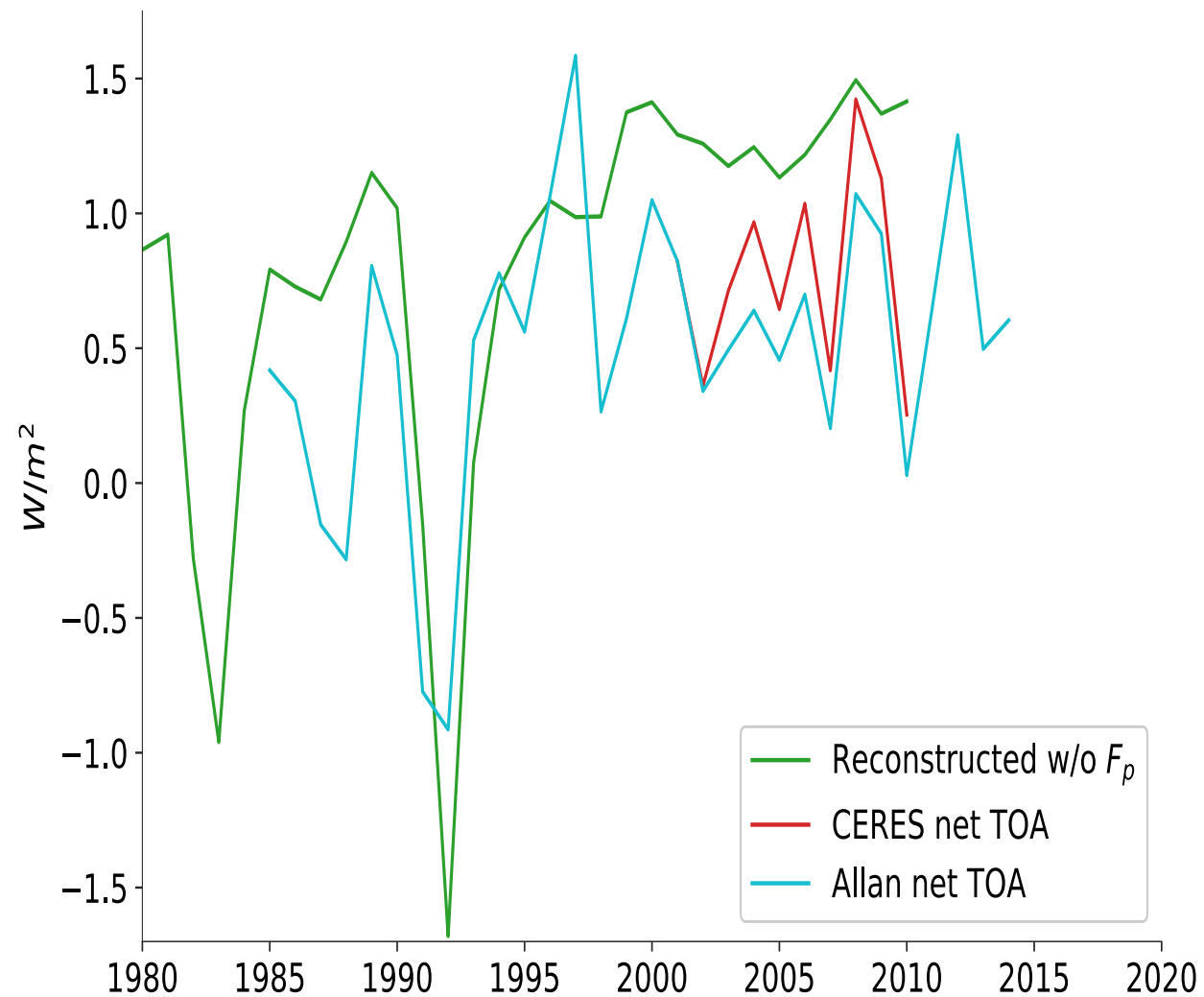
$$\boxed{R} = F + \lambda \Delta T$$

- obs. R is wrong



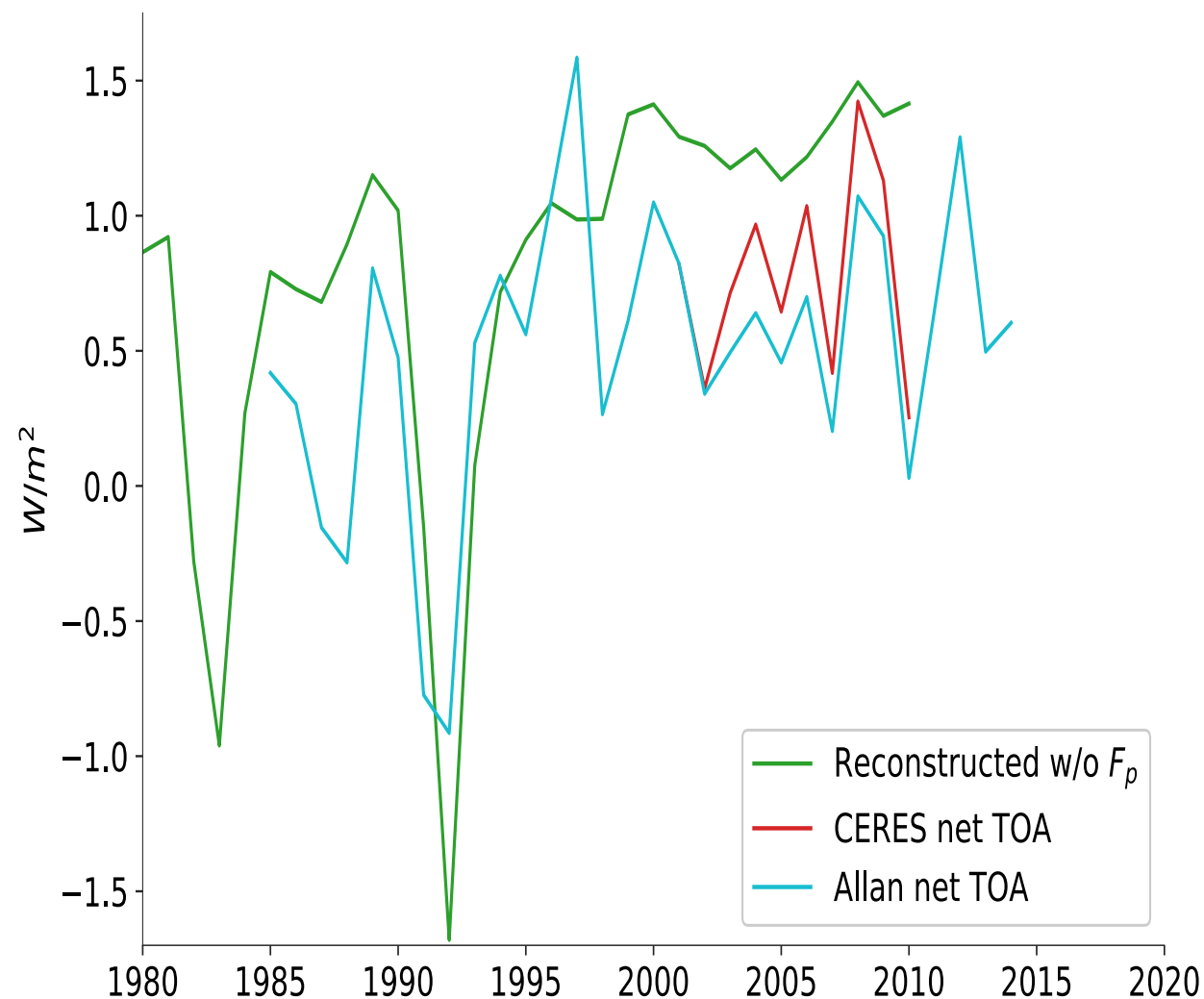
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- obs. R is wrong
- F is wrong

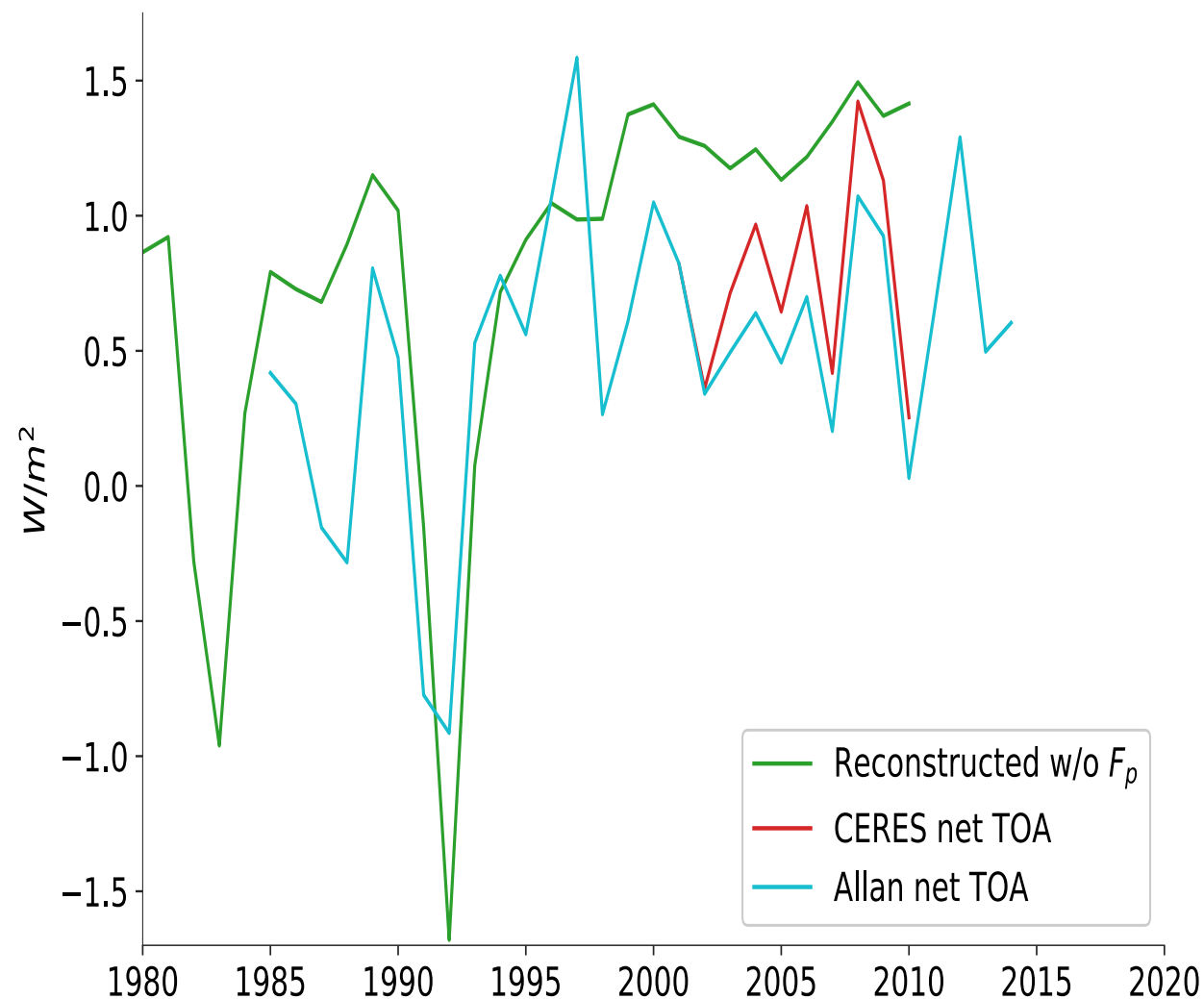


$$\boxed{R} = F + \lambda \Delta T$$

- obs. R is wrong
- F is wrong
- λ is wrong



$$\boxed{R} = F + \lambda \Delta T$$



- obs. R is wrong
- F is wrong
- λ is wrong
- $R = F + \lambda \Delta T$ is wrong

energy balance equation

$$R = F + \lambda \Delta T + F_p$$

energy balance equation

$$R = F + \lambda \Delta T + F_p$$

↑
TOA net flux
EEI

↑
forcing

↑
response

energy balance equation

$$R = F + \lambda \Delta T + F_p$$

↑
TOA net flux
EEI

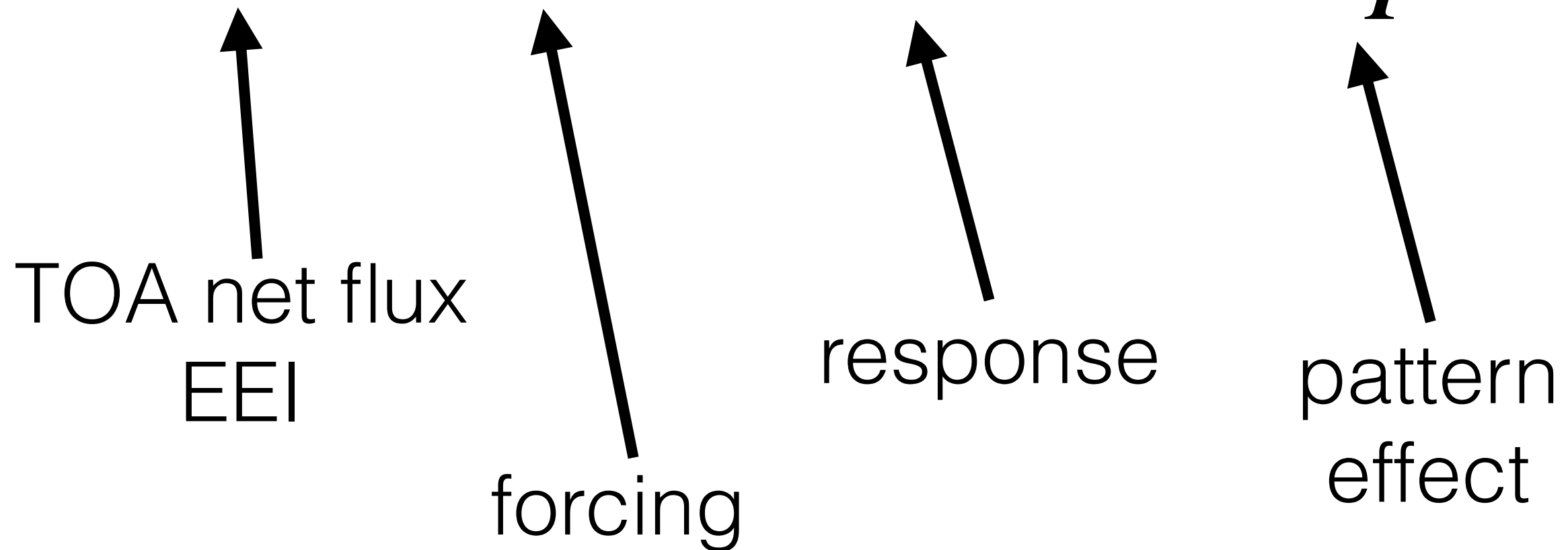
↑
forcing

↑
response

↑
pattern
effect

energy balance equation

$$R = F + \lambda \Delta T + F_p$$



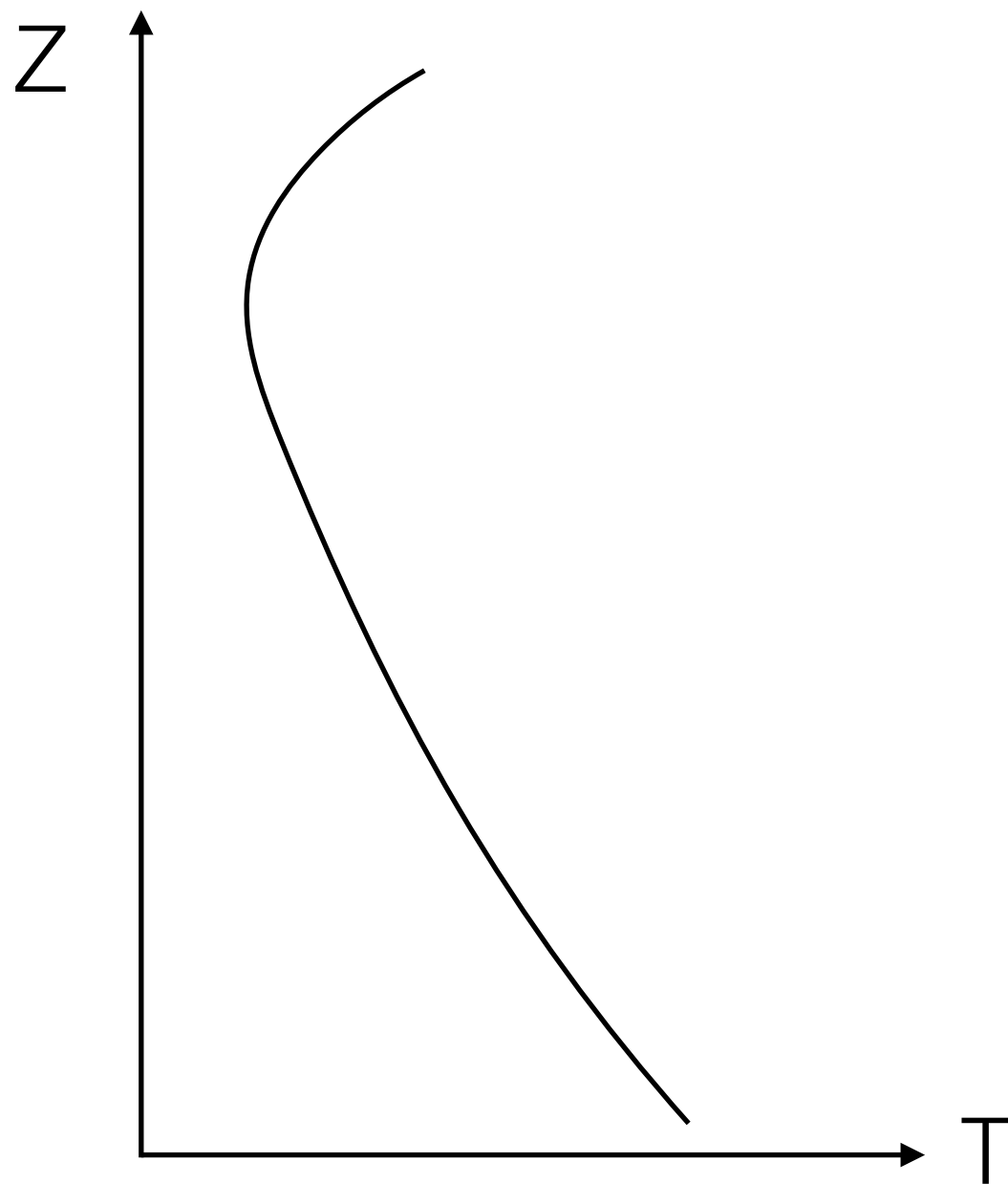
TOA net flux R is not just a function of global average T , but also of the pattern of warming

West Pacific

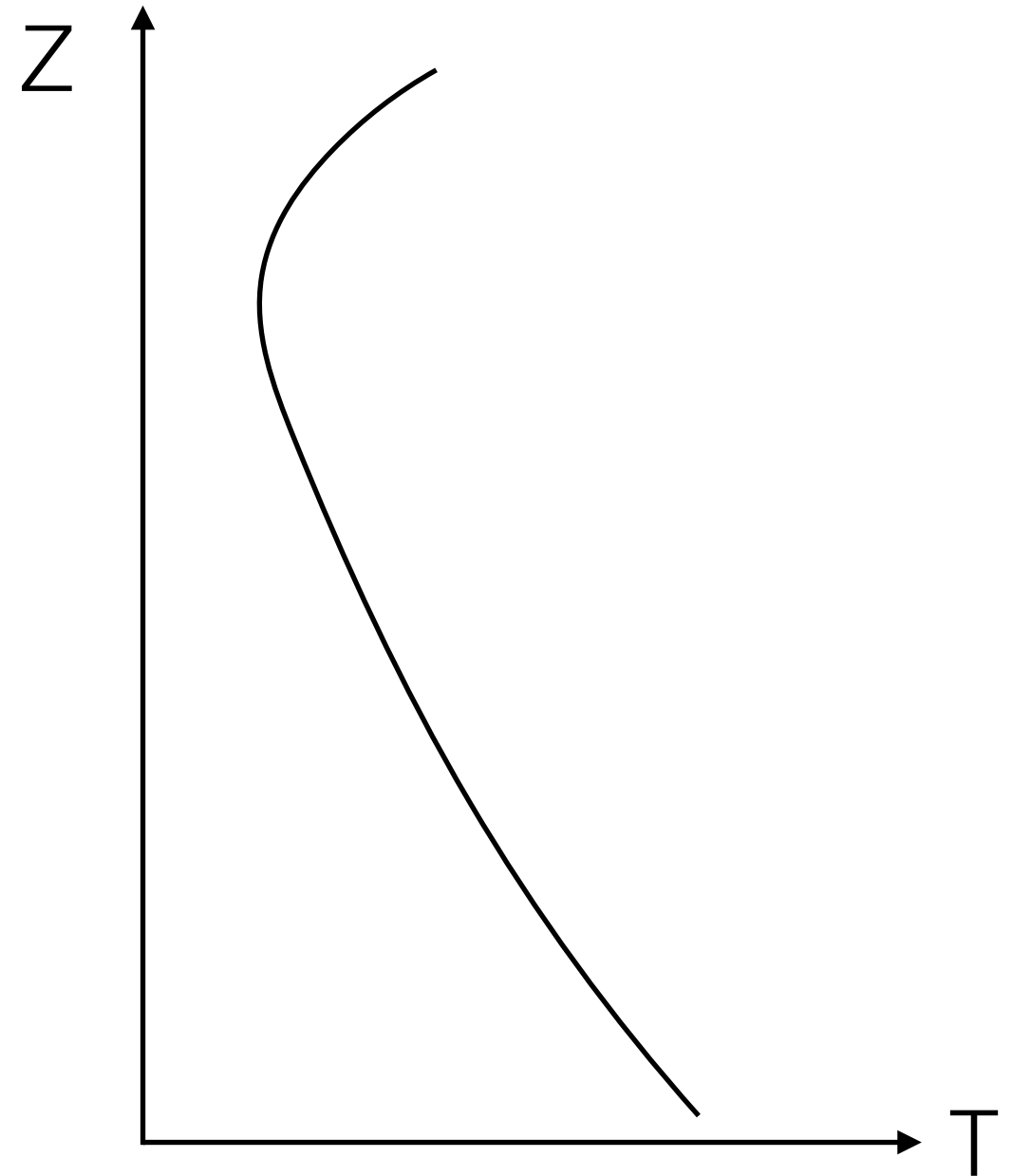
East Pacific

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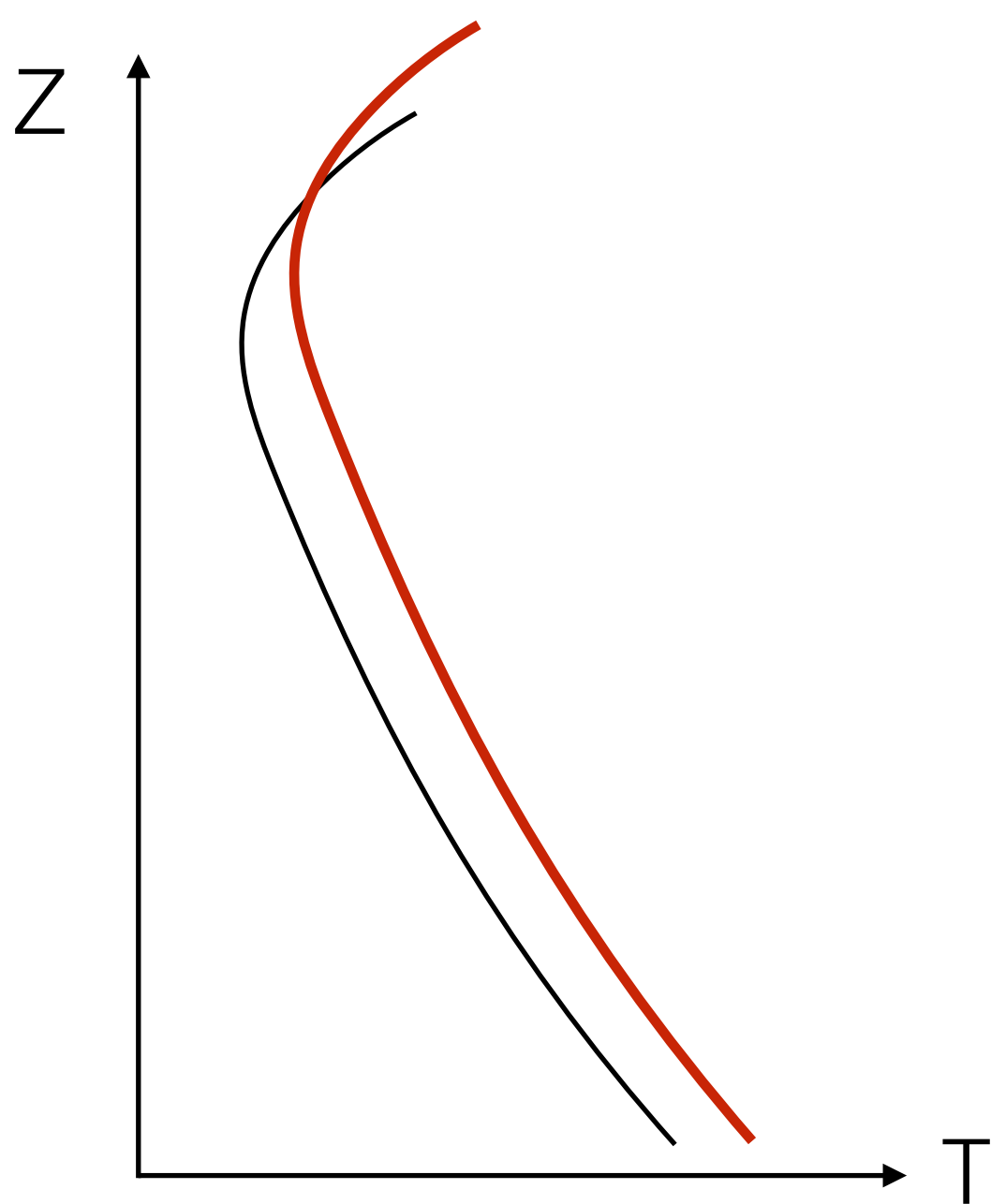


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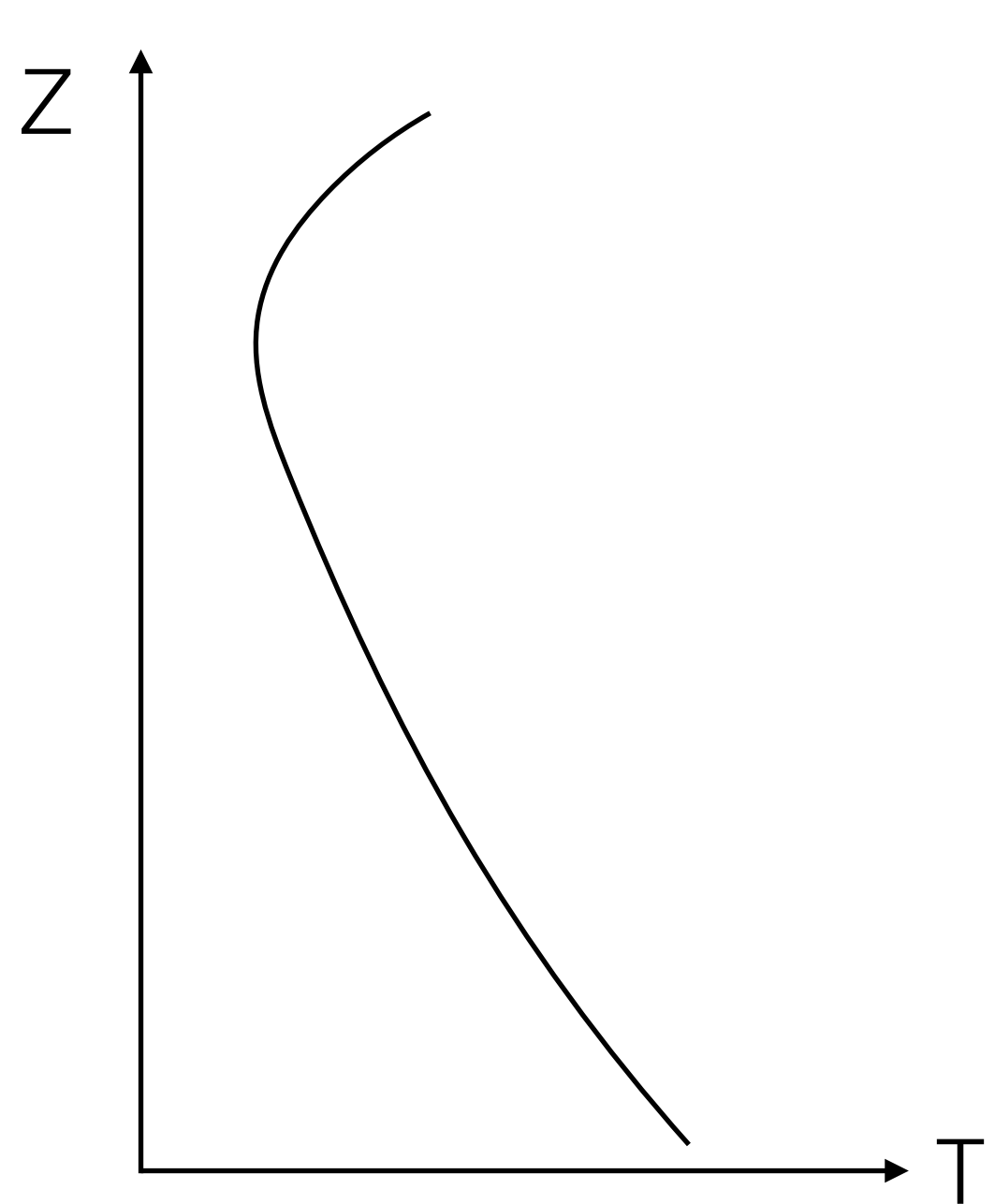


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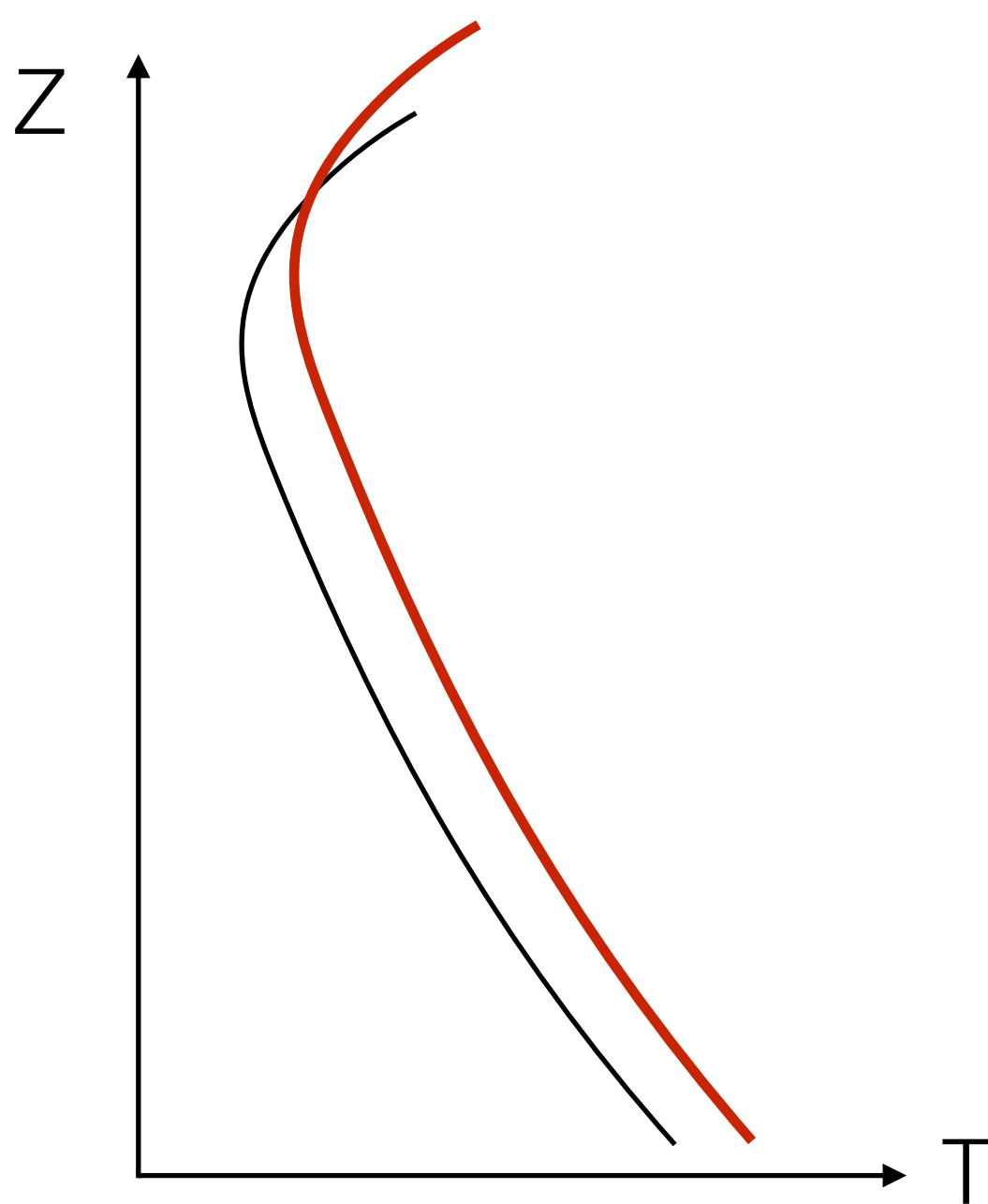


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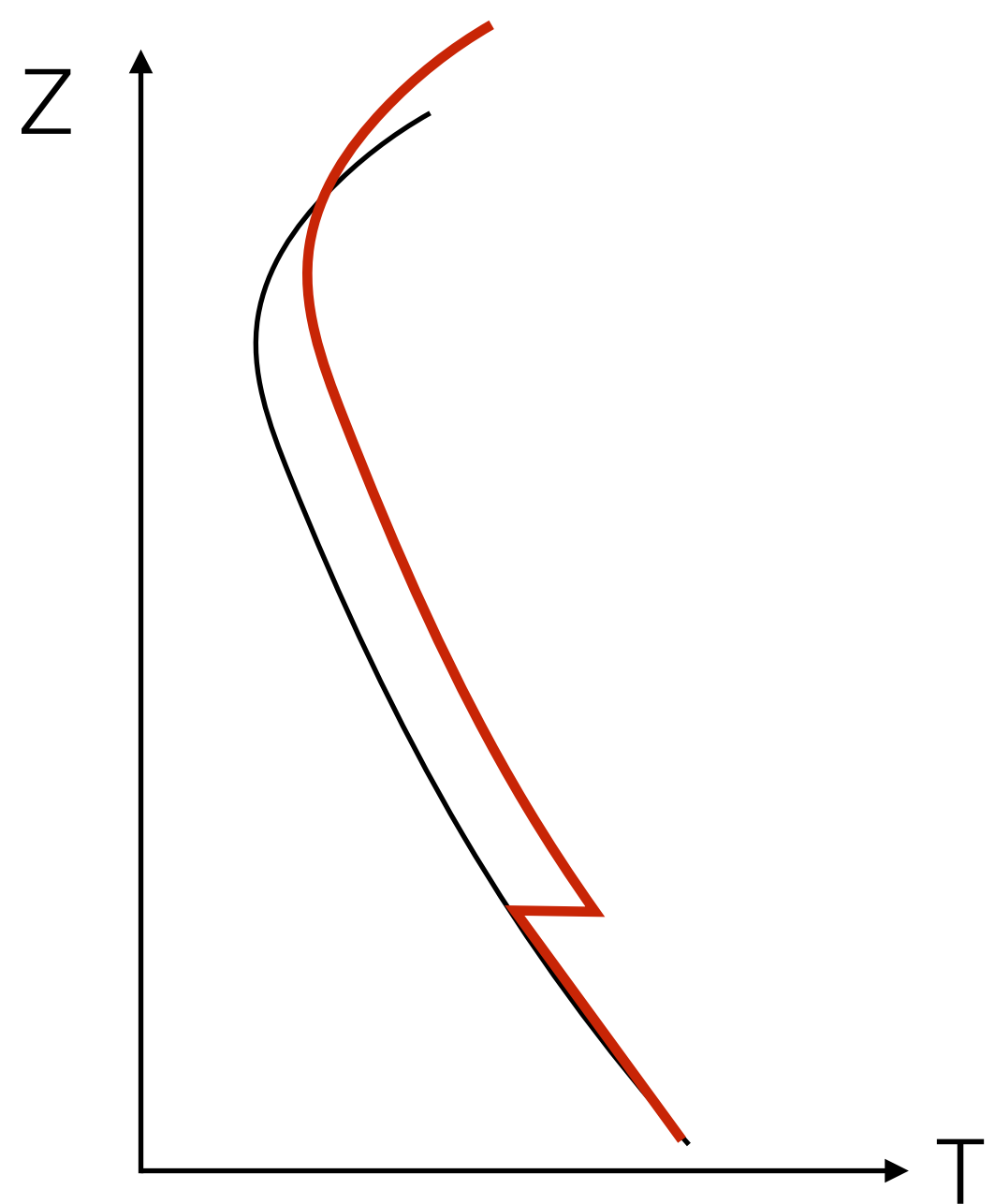


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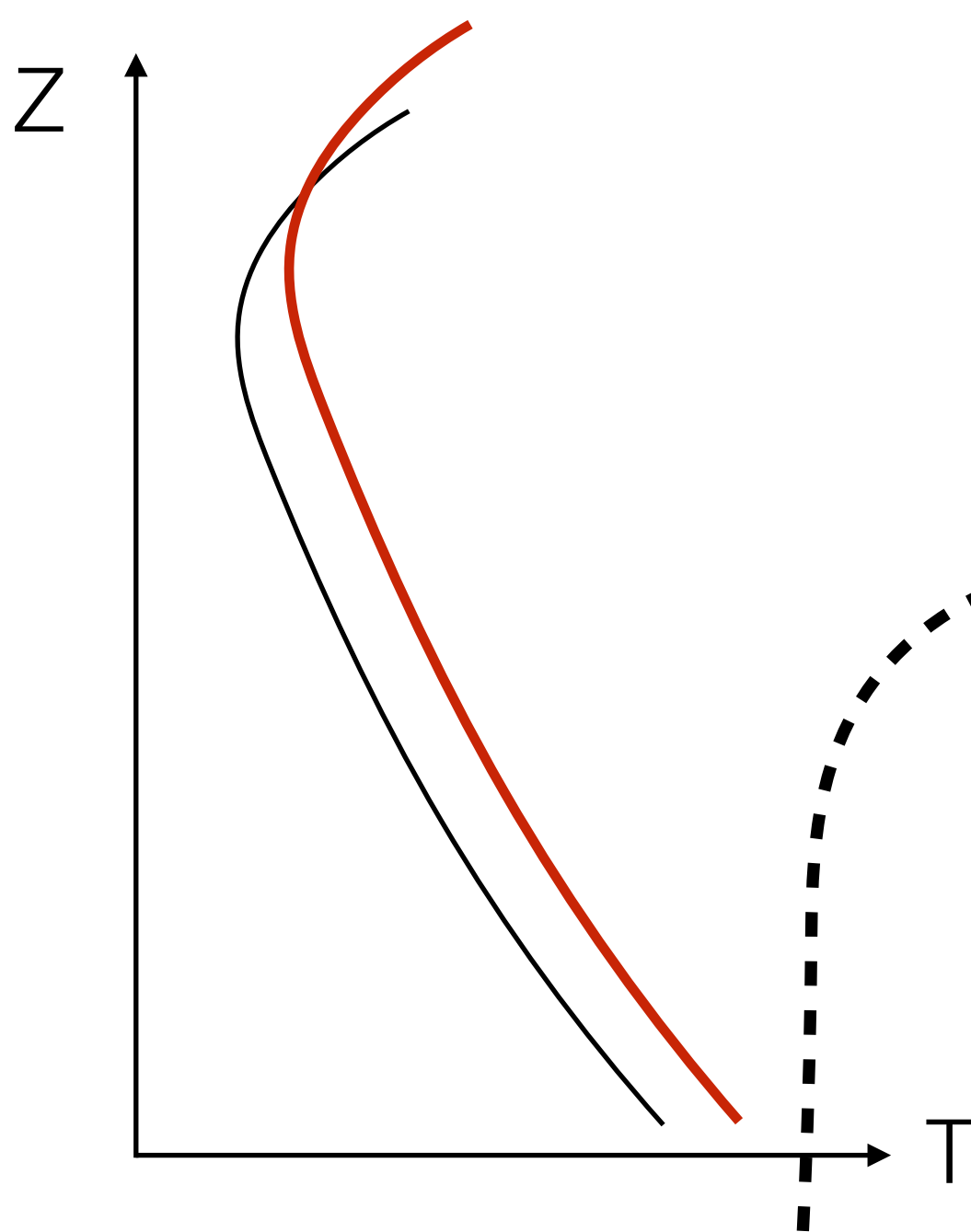


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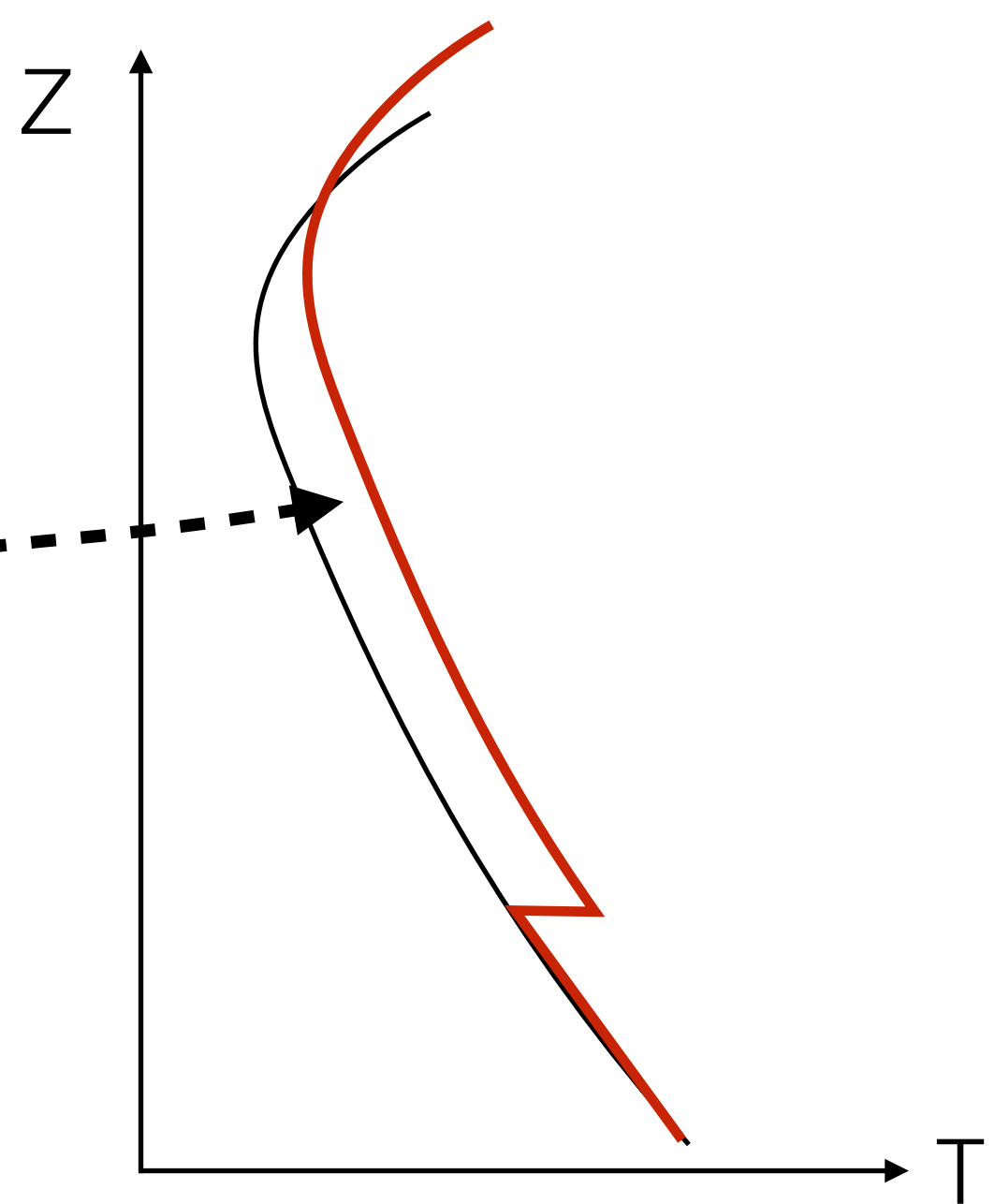


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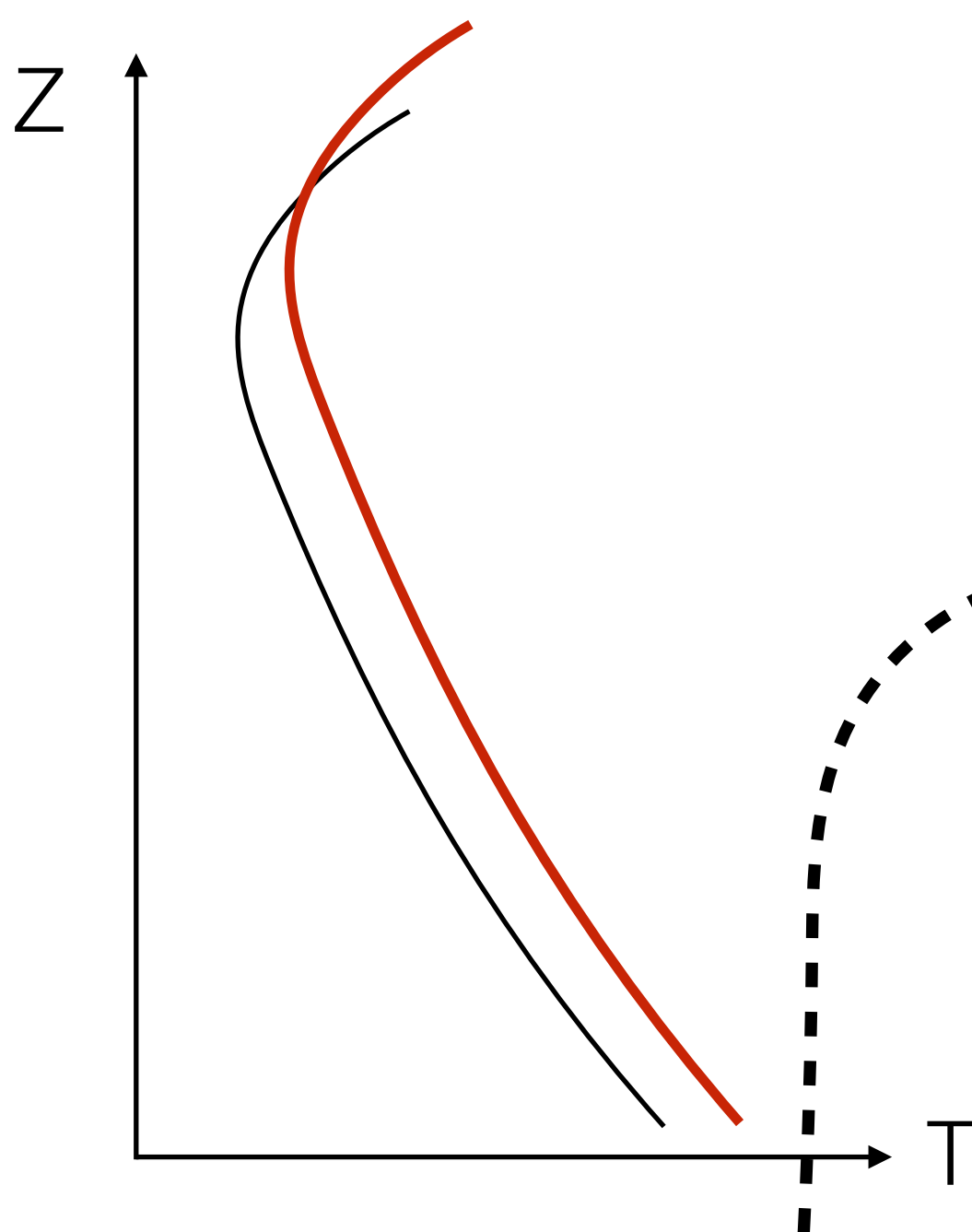


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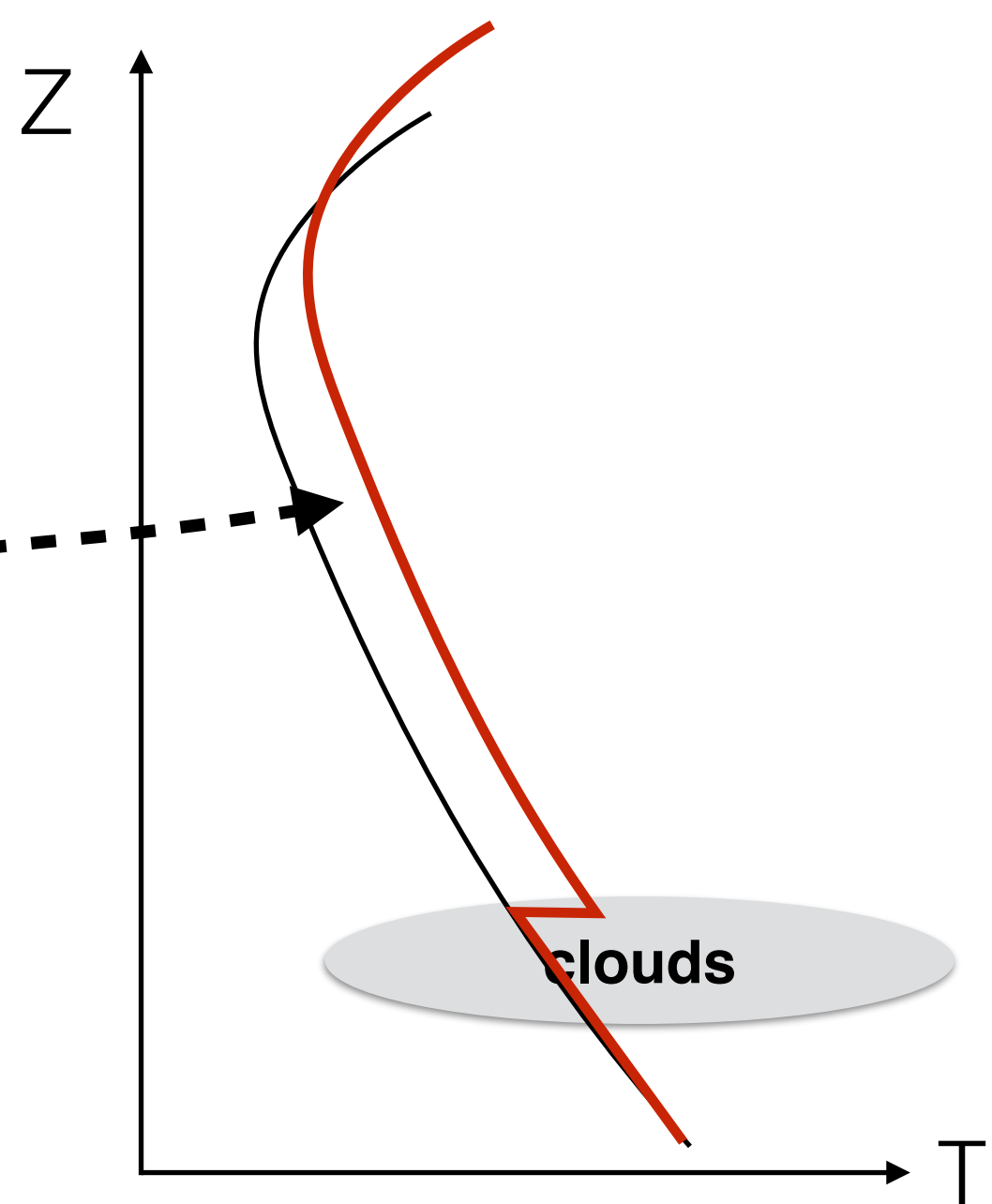


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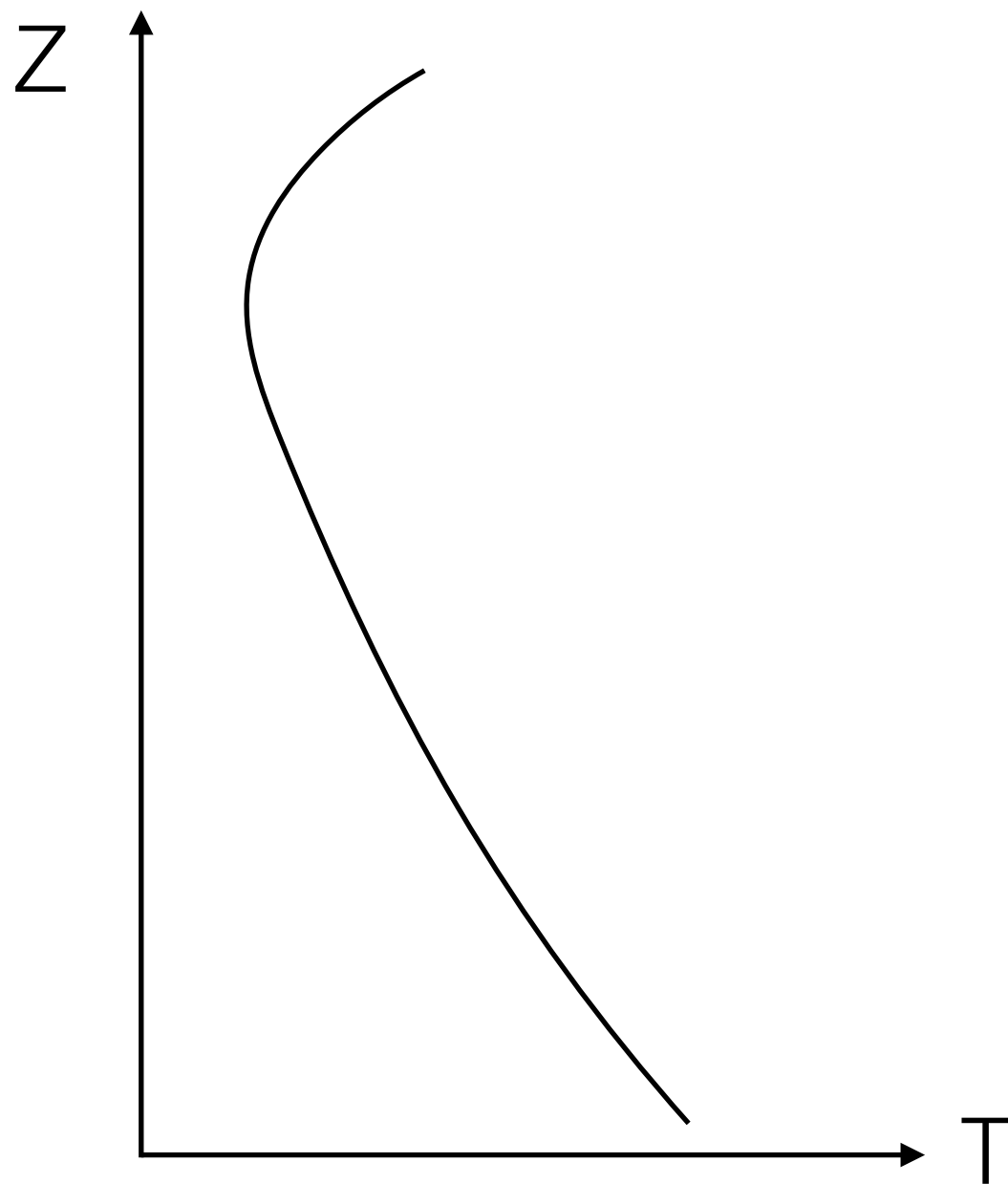


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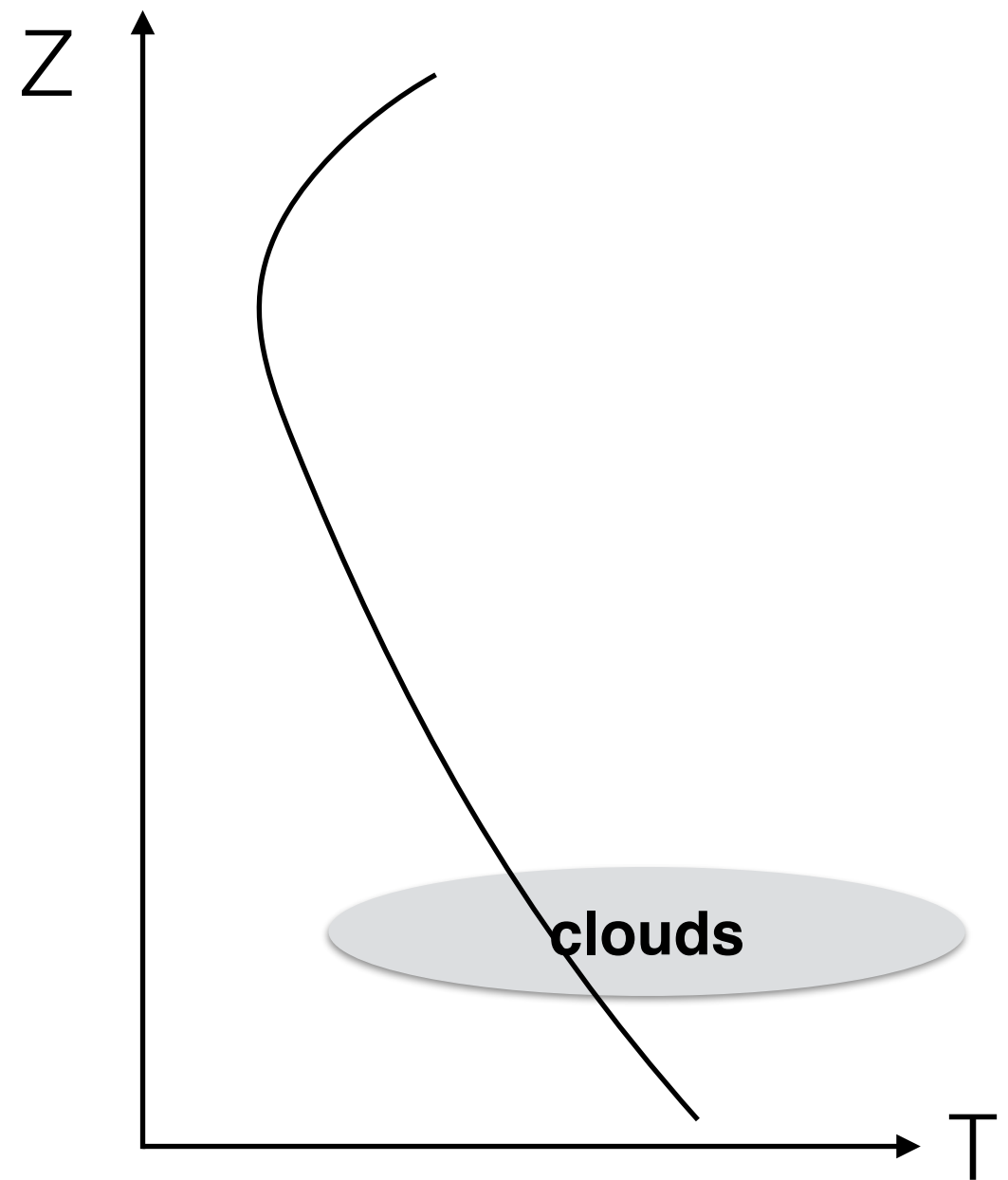


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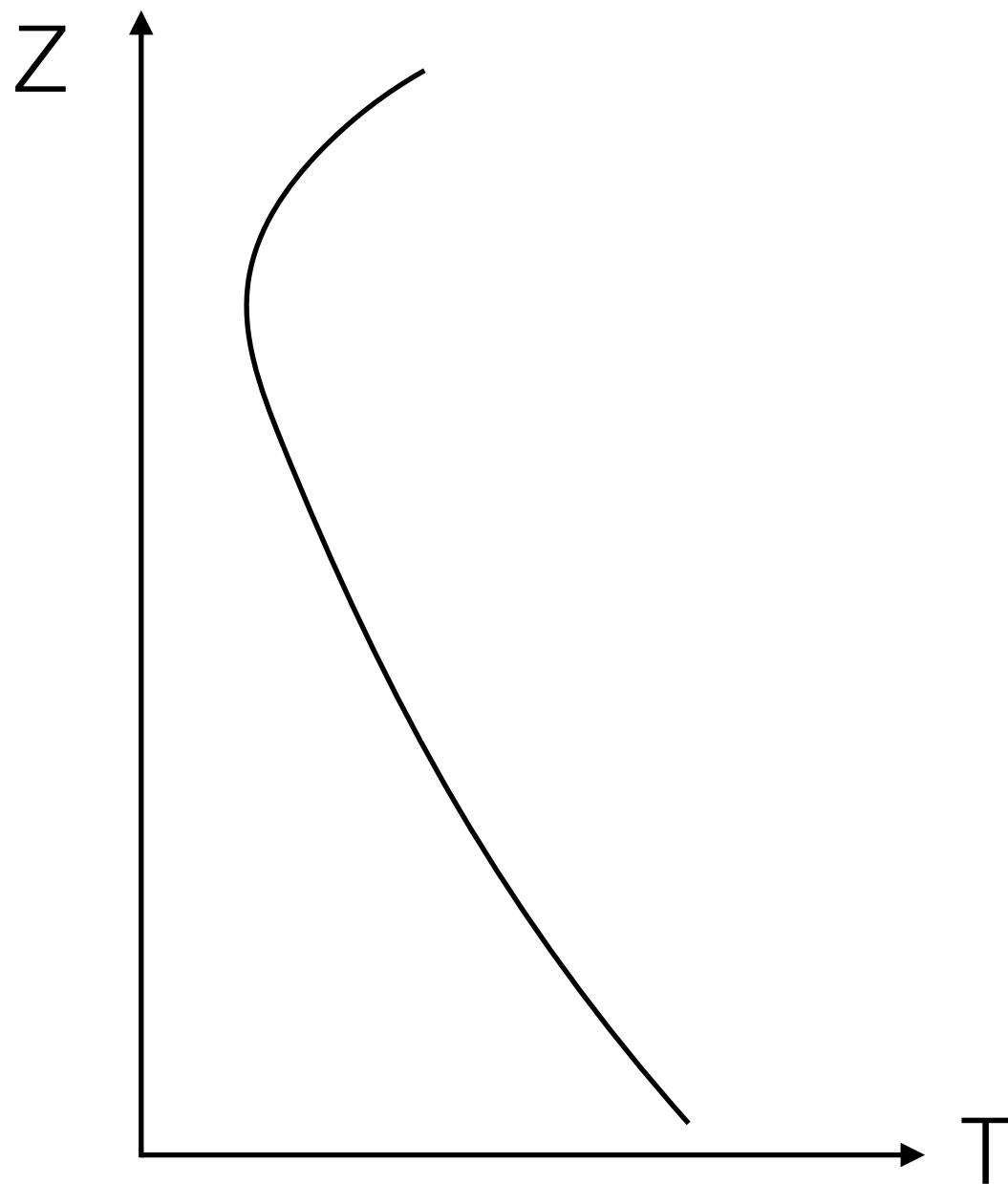


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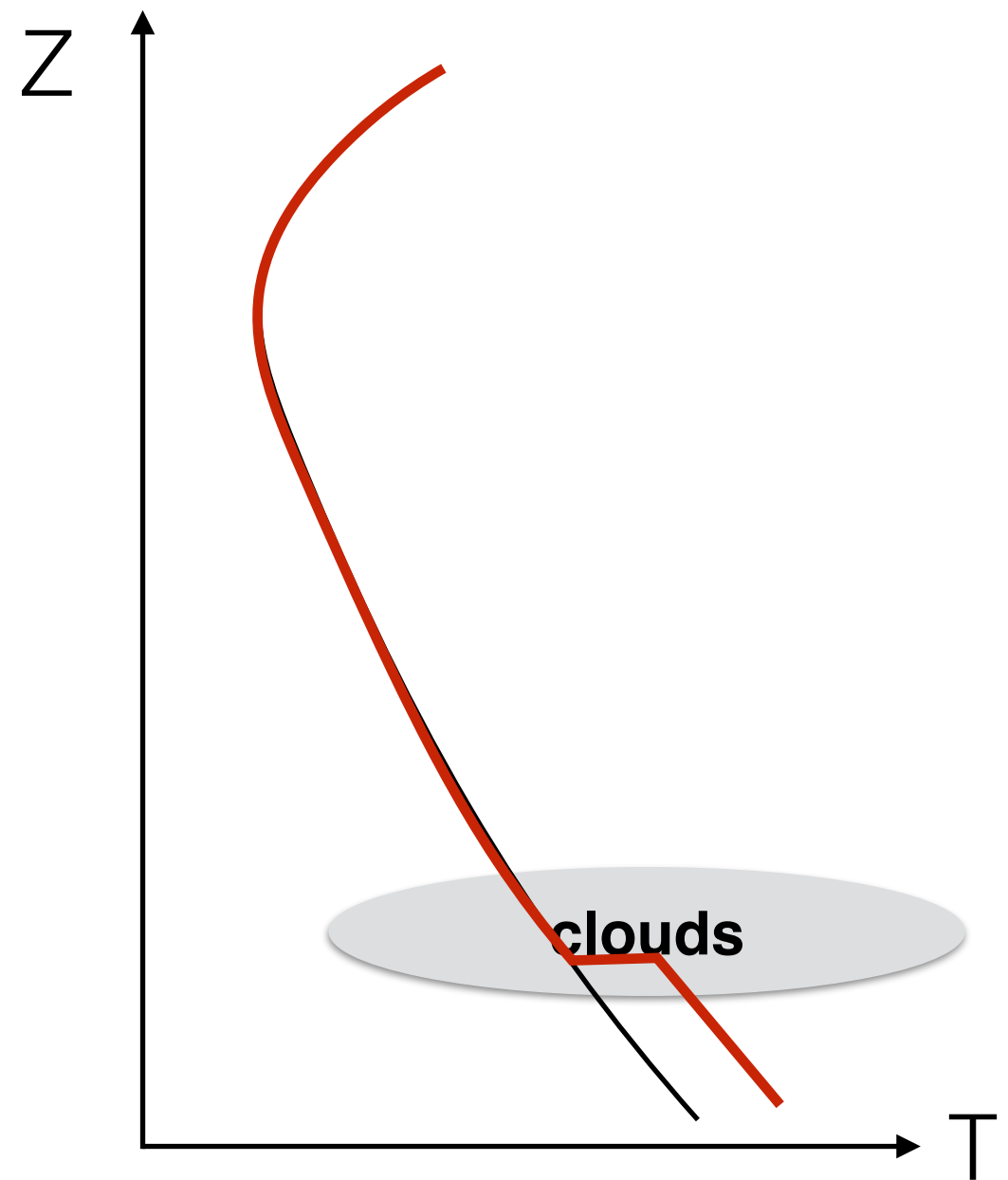


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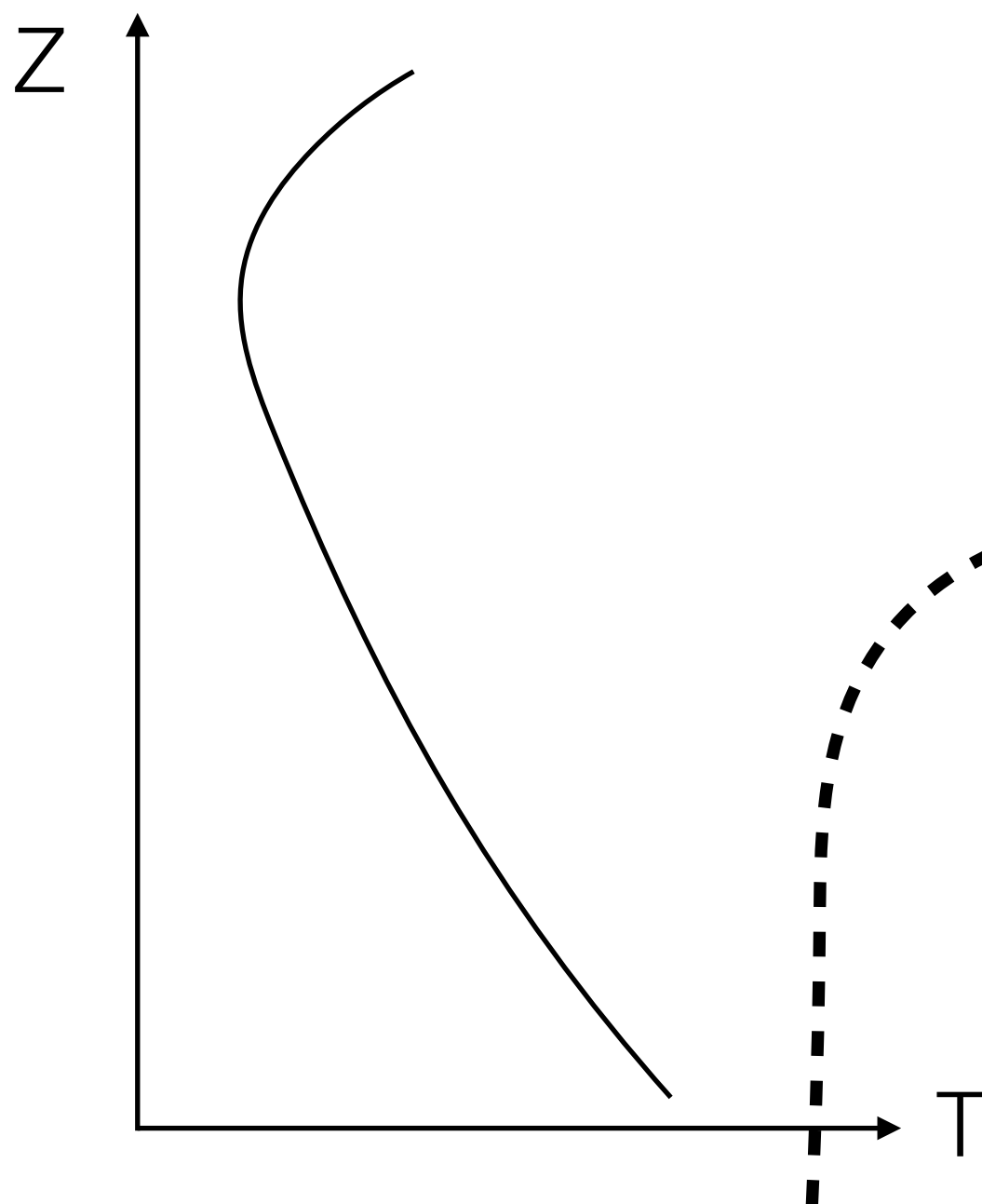


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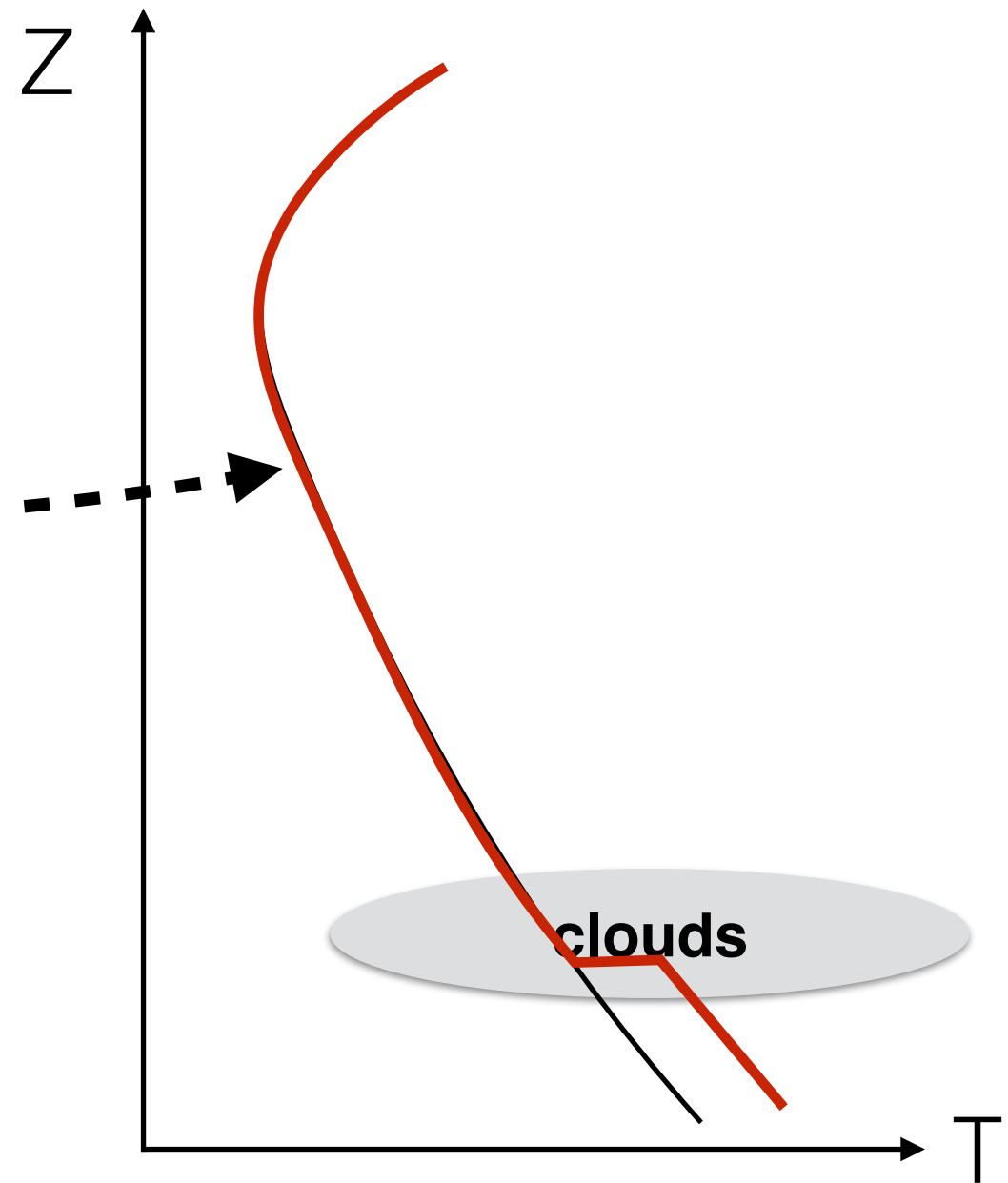


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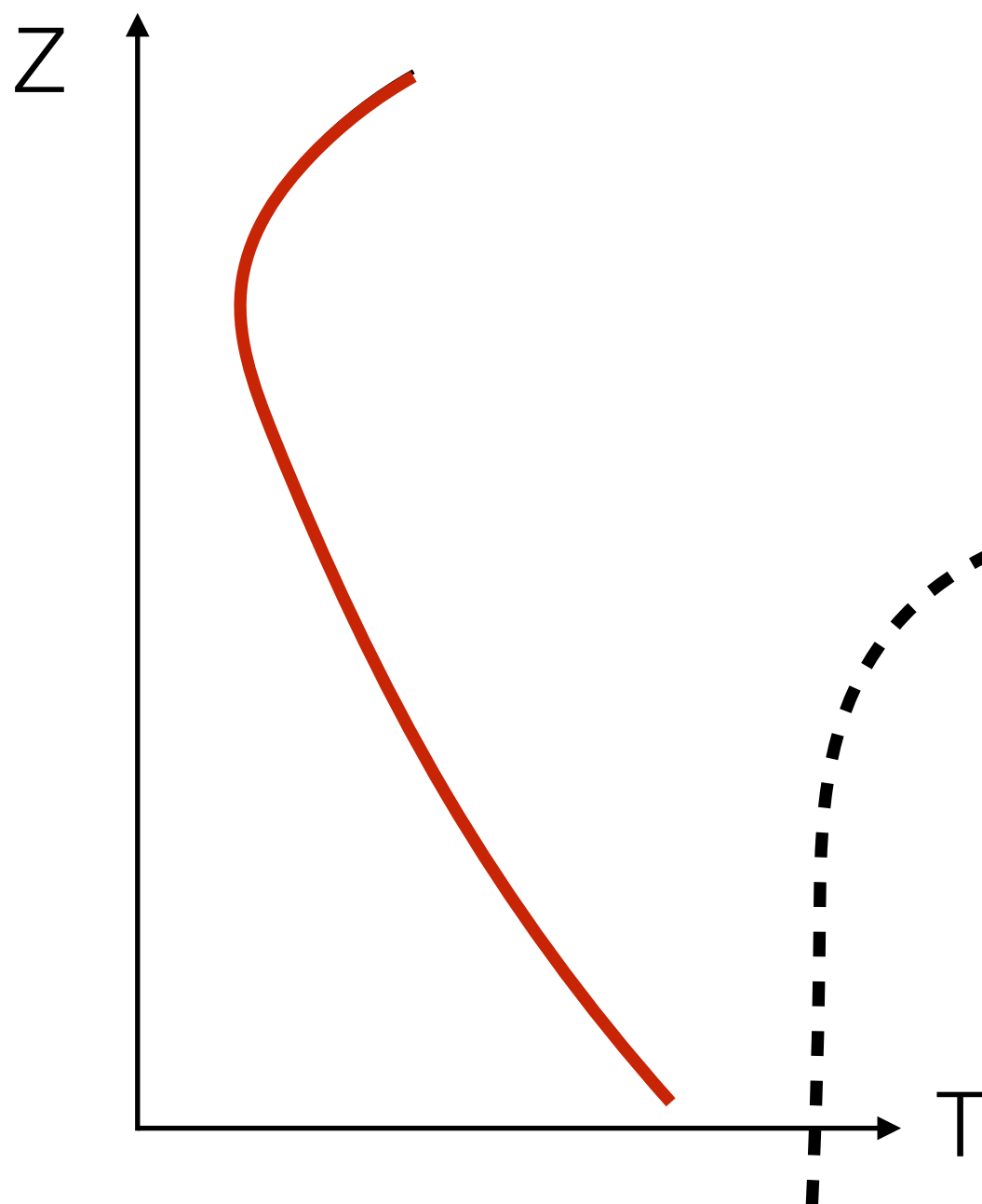


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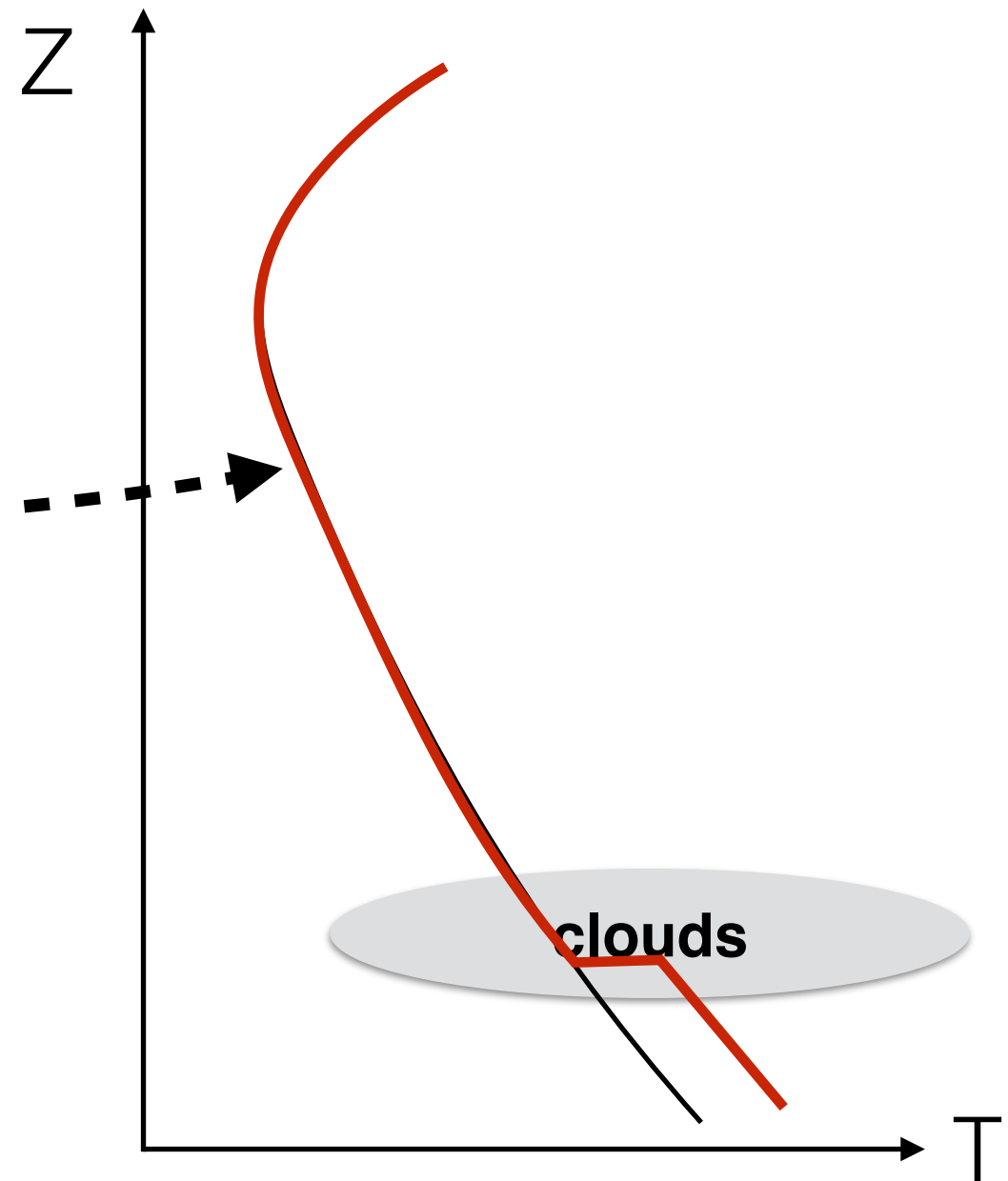


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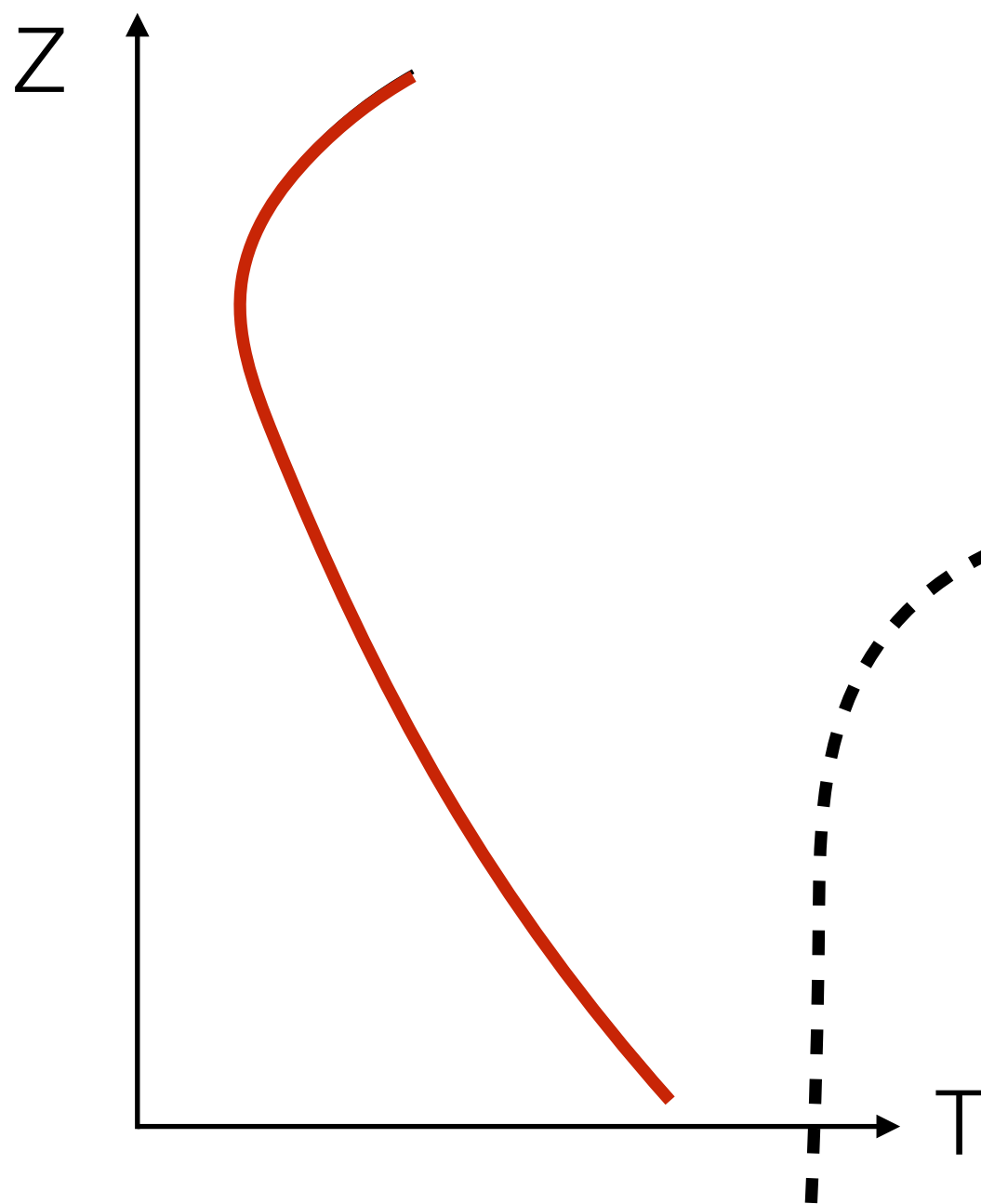


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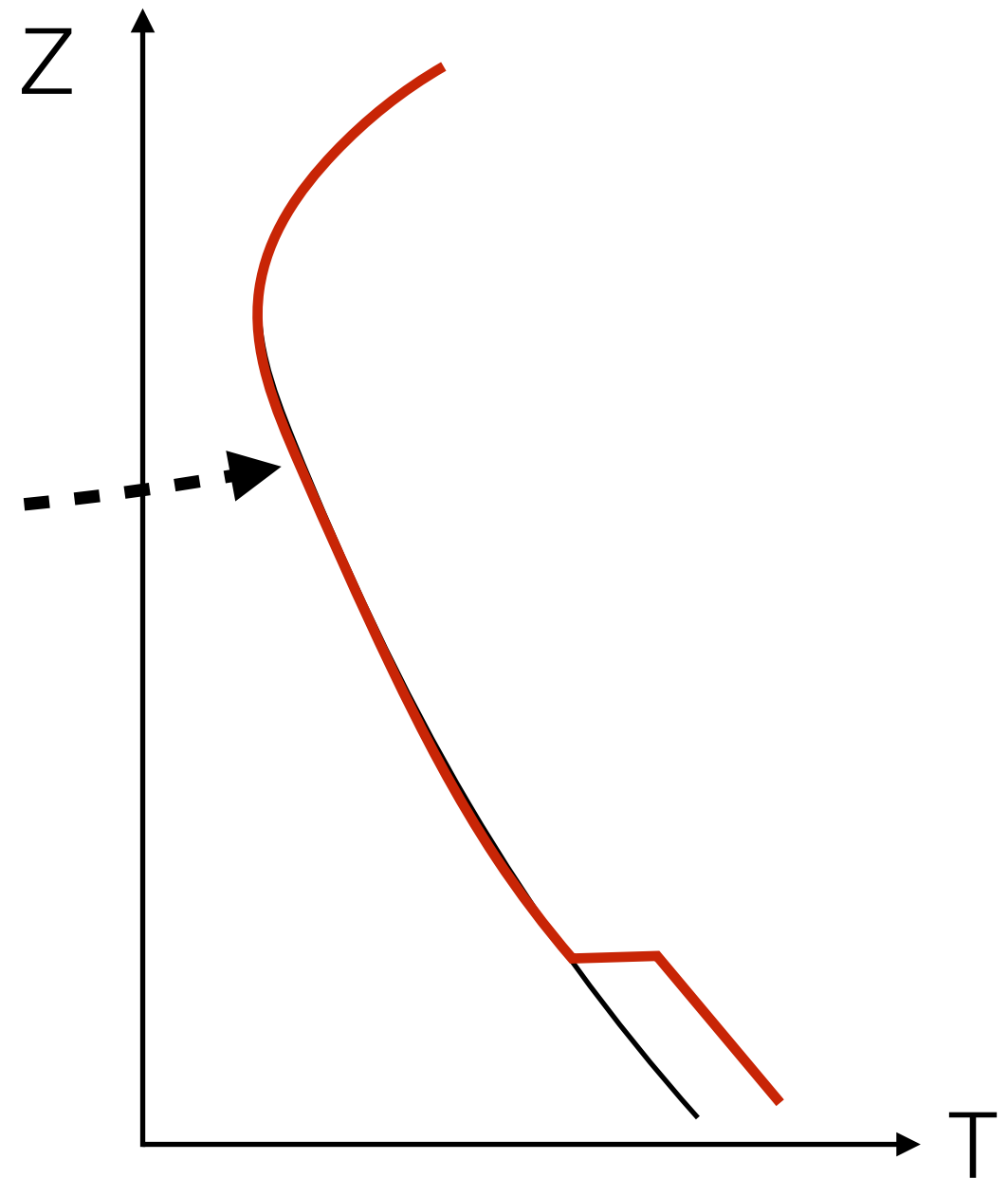


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- heat West Pacific, more low clouds in East Pacific

West Pacific

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- heat West Pacific, more low clouds in East Pacific
- heat East Pacific, less low clouds in East Pacific

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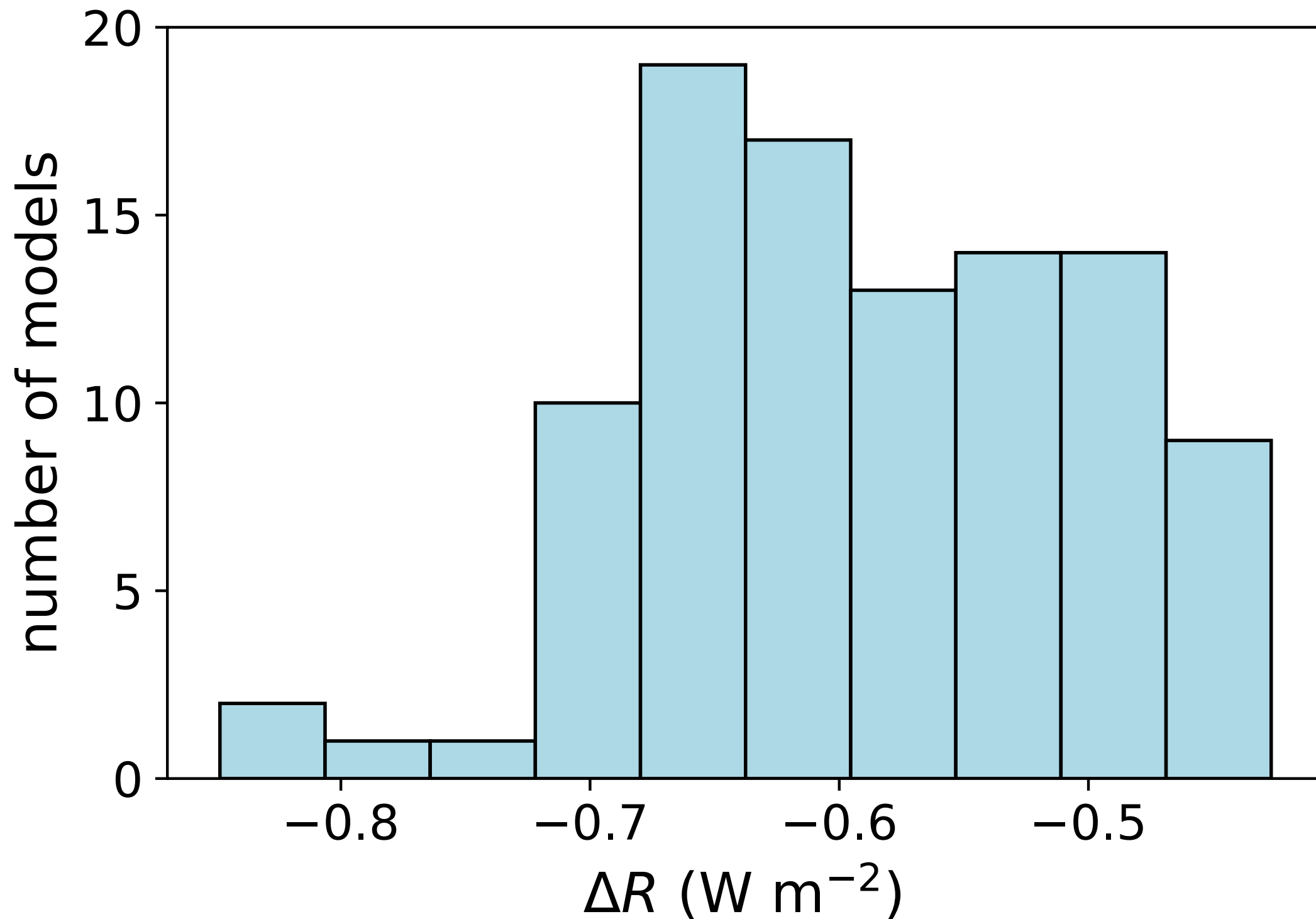
- heat West Pacific, more low clouds in East Pacific
- heat East Pacific, less low clouds in East Pacific
- pattern of warming changes R

West Pacific

East Pacific

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100 runs of MPI-ESM1.1 from 1850-2005

R averaged over 1992-2001

runs identical except for initial conditions

estimating pattern effect

$$R = F + \lambda \Delta T + F_p$$

estimating pattern effect

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AMIP-piForcing

estimating pattern effect

$$R = F + \lambda \Delta T + F_p$$



AMIP-piForcing

- amip-piForcing runs are driven with observed SSTs and sea ice and constant PI atmosphere

estimating pattern effect

$$R = \cancel{F} + \lambda \Delta T + F_p$$



AMIP-piForcing

- amip-piForcing runs are driven with observed SSTs and sea ice and constant PI atmosphere

estimating pattern effect

$$R = \cancel{F'} + \lambda \Delta T + F_p$$

↑
AMIP-piForcing

↑
from 4xCO2
runs
ECS \approx 3.3 K

- amip-piForcing runs are driven with observed SSTs and sea ice and constant PI atmosphere

estimating pattern effect

$$R = \cancel{F'} + \lambda \Delta T + F_p$$

↑
AMIP-piForcing

↑
from 4xCO2
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ECS \approx 3.3 K

↑
observed

- amip-piForcing runs are driven with observed SSTs and sea ice and constant PI atmosphere

estimating pattern effect

$$R = \cancel{F'} + \lambda \Delta T + F_p$$

↑
AMIP-piForcing

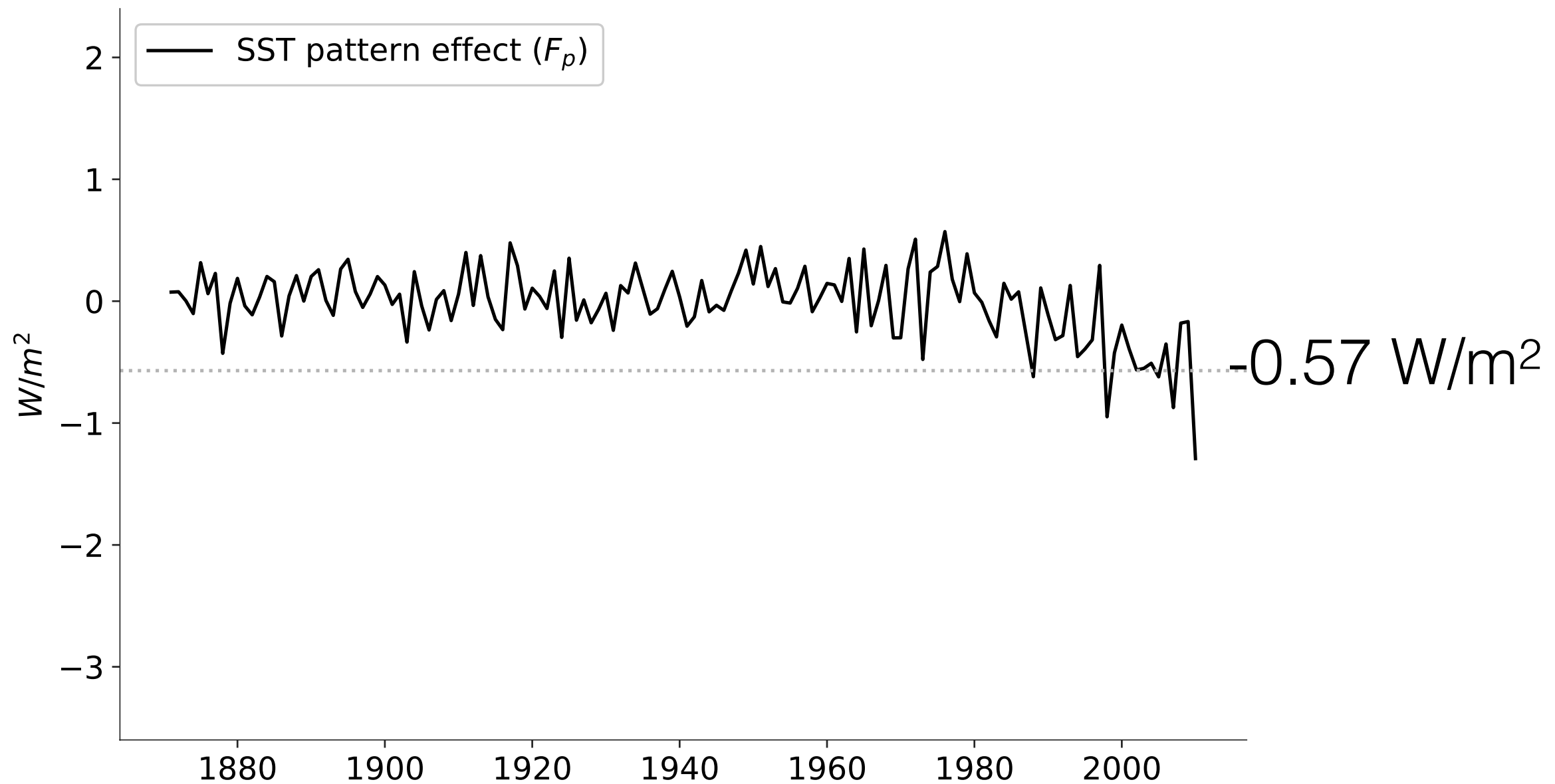
↑
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↑
observed

↑
solve for
this

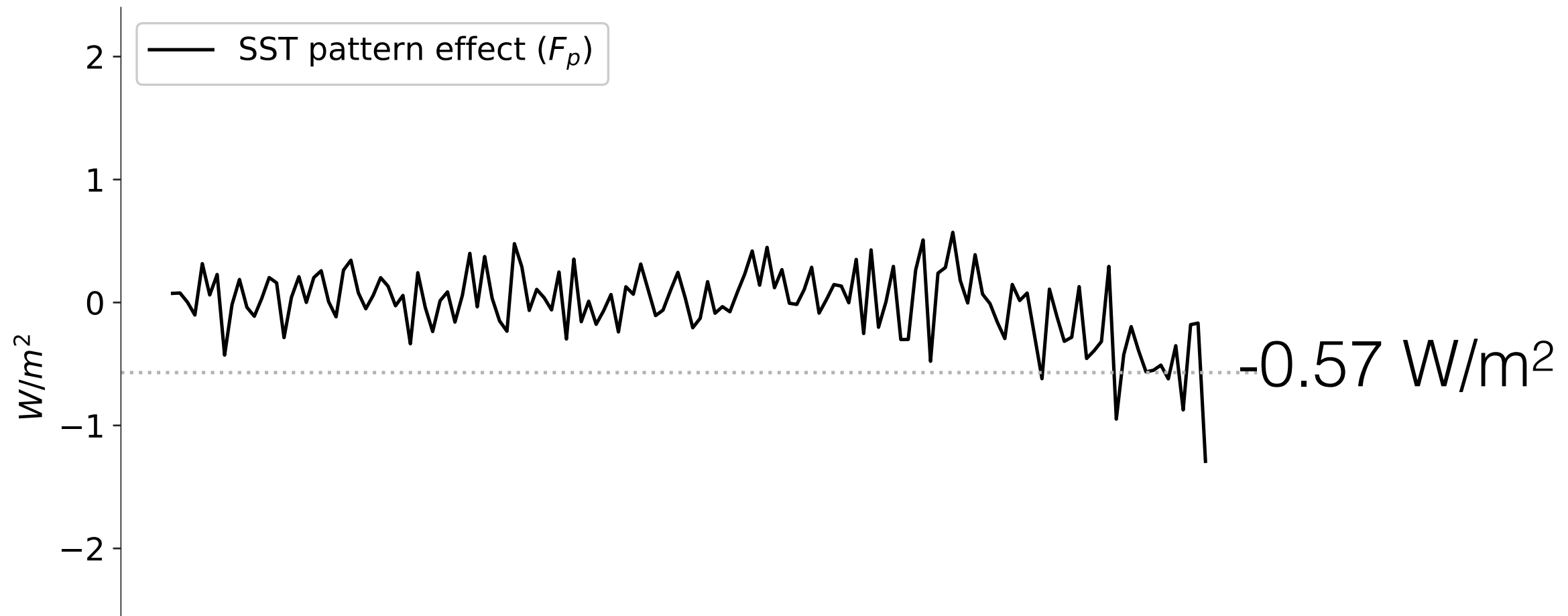
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$$R = F + \lambda \Delta T + \boxed{F_p}$$



average of ensemble of 10 models running
the same amip-piForcing scenario

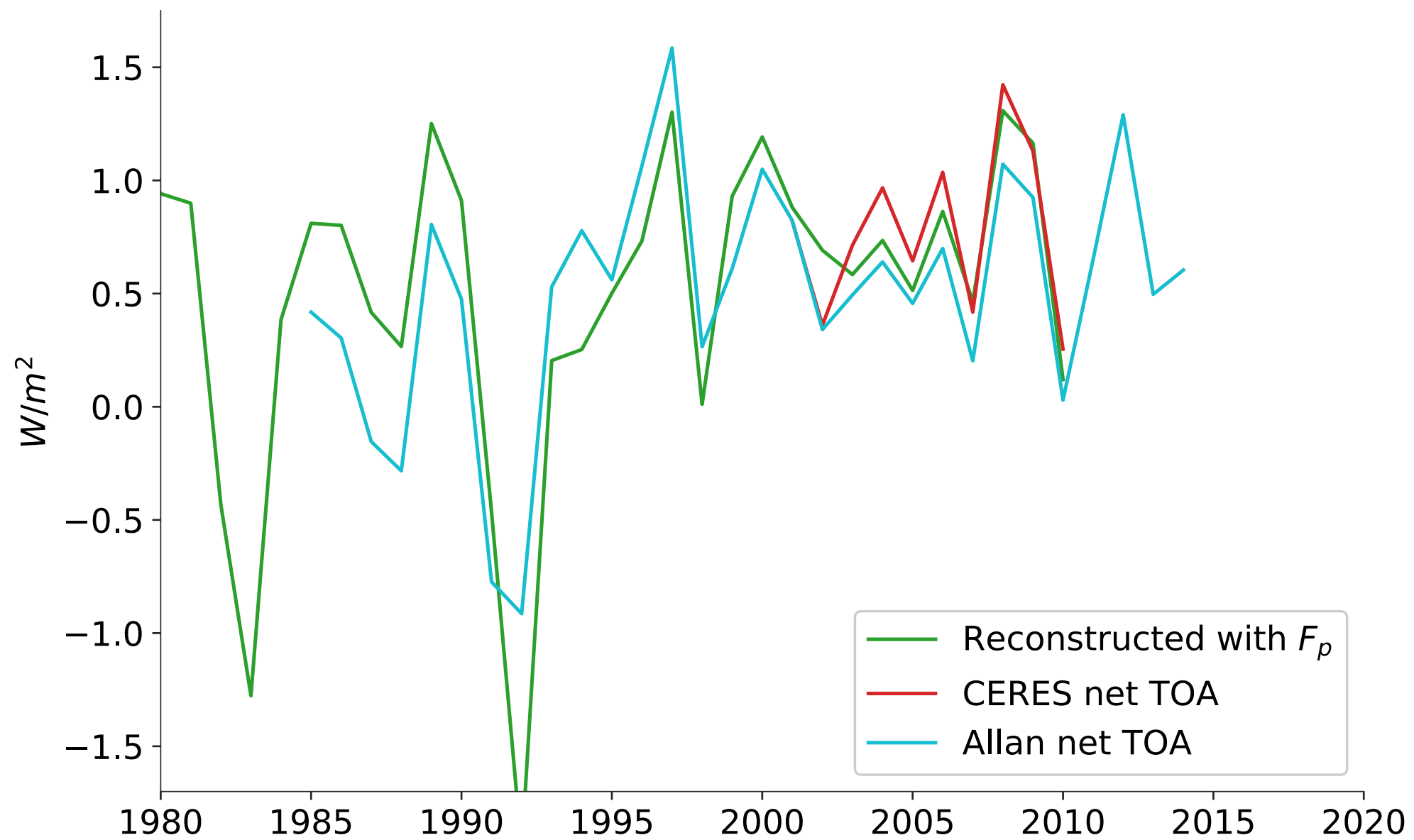
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if you took the same amount of warming that we have today, but distributed it following the 4xCO₂ equilibrium pattern, then R (EEI) would be 1.3 W/m² instead of 0.7 W/m².

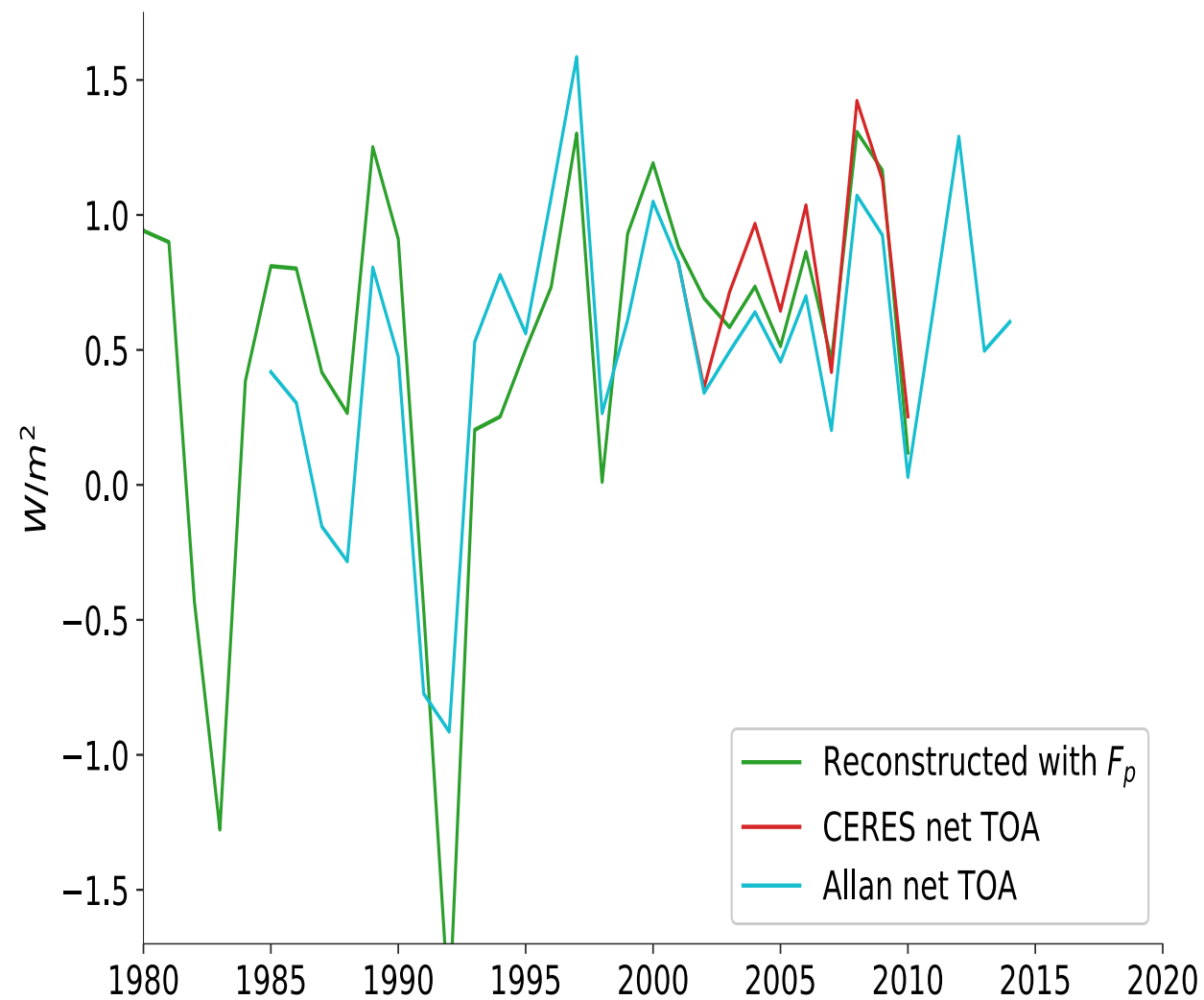
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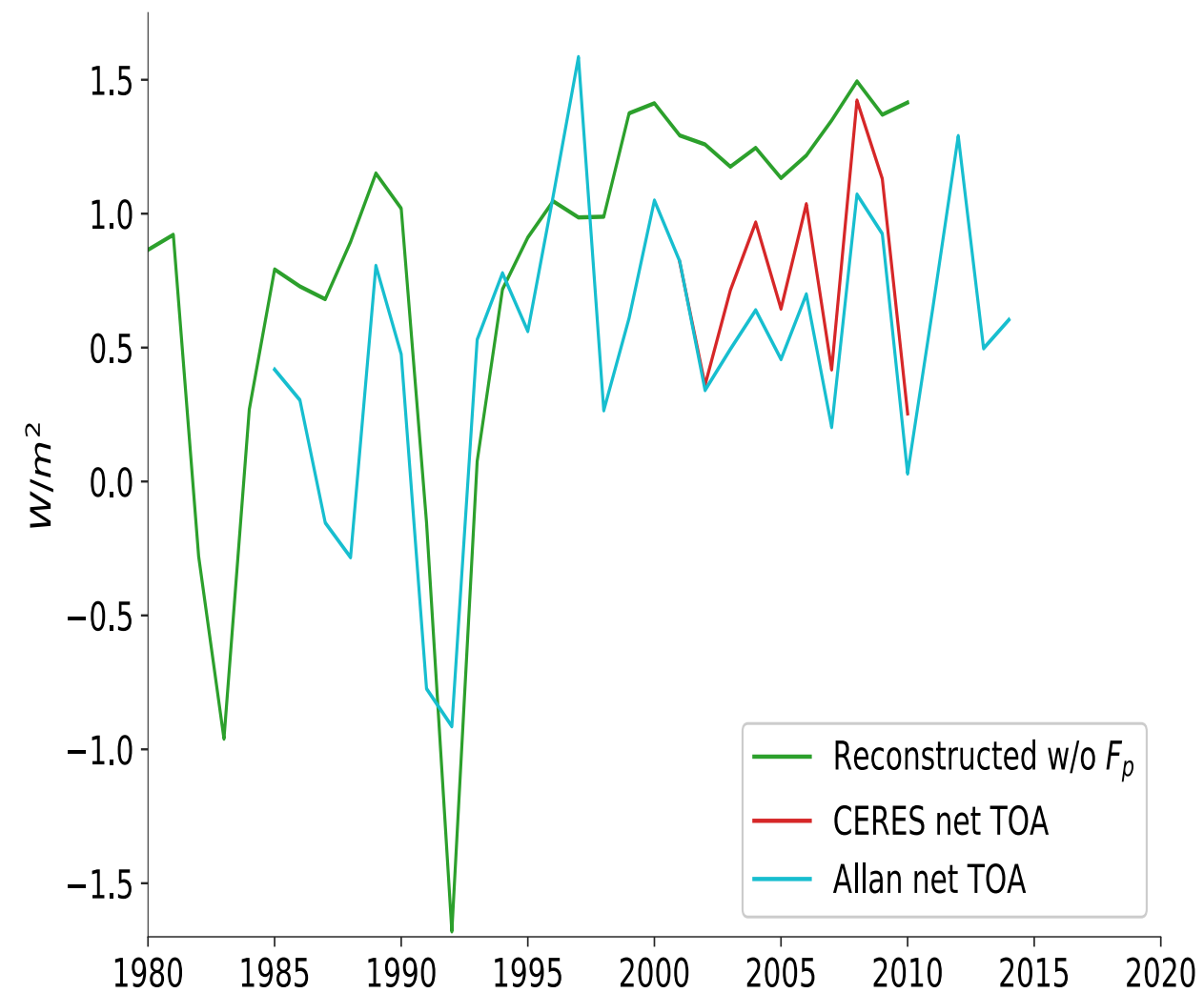


$$\boxed{R} = F + \lambda \Delta T + F_p$$

with pattern effect

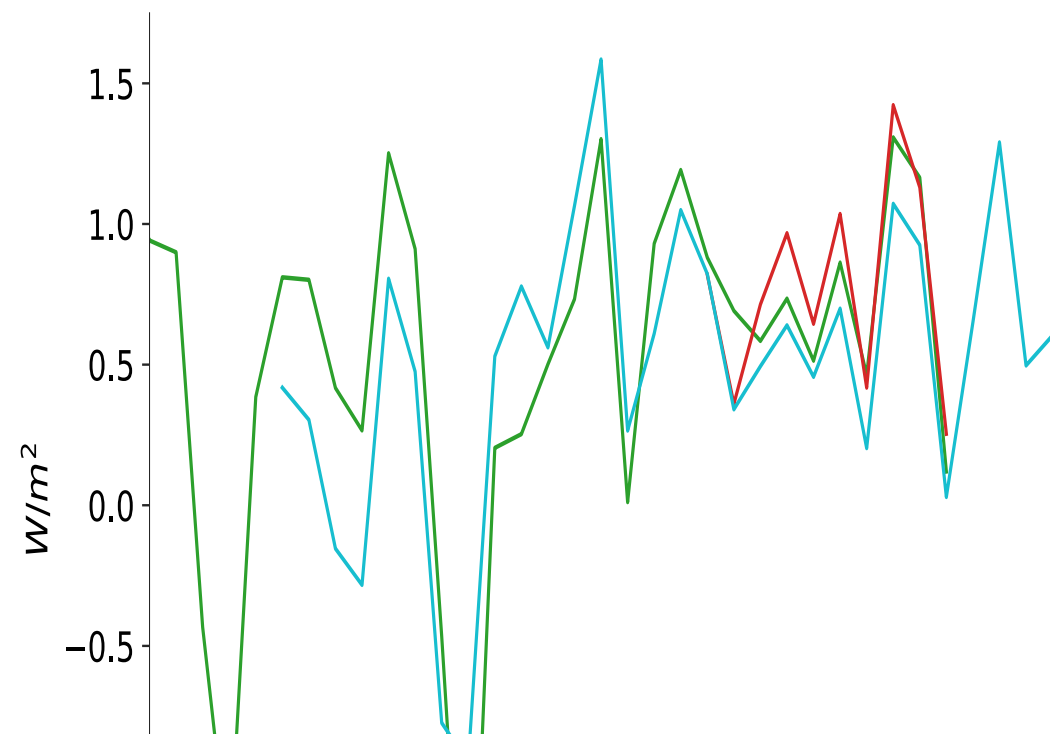


without pattern effect



$$\boxed{R} = F + \lambda \Delta T + F_p$$

with pattern effect



without pattern effect



- including the pattern effect F_p allows us to close the Earth's energy budget
- simulates interannual variability
- level of “consilience” that increases my confidence in mainstream view

committed warming

$$R = F + \lambda \Delta T + F_p$$

at equilibrium

$$R = F + \lambda \Delta T + F_p$$

at equilibrium

$$\cancel{R} = F + \lambda \Delta T + \cancel{F_p}$$

$$0 = F + \lambda \Delta T$$

at equilibrium

$$\cancel{R} = F + \lambda \Delta T + \cancel{F_P}$$

$$0 = F + \lambda \Delta T$$

$$\Delta T = -\frac{F}{\lambda}$$

at equilibrium

$$\cancel{R} = F + \lambda \Delta T + \cancel{F_p}$$

$$0 = F + \lambda \Delta T$$

how much committed warming do we have?

$$\Delta T = -\frac{F}{\lambda} = -\frac{2.4}{-1.14} = 2.1 \text{ deg C}$$

conclusions



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conclusions

- the energy budget for the Earth can be closed by accounting for the pattern effect
- the observed pattern has a magnitude of -0.57 W/m^2 , leading to a smaller EEI than if we had the equilibrium warming pattern
- accounting for this, committed warming is $> 2^\circ\text{C}$; likely that staying below Paris limits will require SRM geoengineering
- next big question: we have no theory for F_P